YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,967—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	23rd June.
M.L. EGYPT	7812	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4890	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	F. Street	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7249	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,000,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th June 1900

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Josch.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 857 tons, on the 20th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bhrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd June.

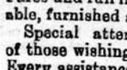
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	590	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE MESSAGERIES LES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGUNDY WINES.

Burgundy Wines are noted for their Tonic Properties and they are especially valuable in the Hot Season in India. T. & Co.'s Brands are very carefully selected, and are in excellent condition.

	Special Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Ordinary Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	40 0	22 0	44 8	24 8
POMARD	22 0	13 0	24 8	14 8
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0	22 4	12 4
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	24 0	13 0	27 0	14 8

	Pints. Special Cash.	Ordinary.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine	27 0	30 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld,, and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
13, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is HEREBY NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of Merchants, Traders and the Public generally that the GOODS BOOKING OFFICE of this Railway at Carnac Bridge will be closed to all outward grain traffic on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

F. W. HANSON.
Traffic Superintendent.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PARTIAL SUSPENSIONS OF TRANSFERS.

OWING to the extreme and continued heat and consequent sufferings of the Company's Horses notice is hereby given that from THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, until arrival of Cooler Weather NO TRANSFER TICKETS will be anywhere issued on the Company's Lines to any stations beyond Pydhoni, Passengers Travelling from either direction through that junction can do so only with DIRECT TICKETS. By other routes Transfer Tickets will, or the present, be issued as usual.

By Order,
E. S. ANSUL,
Traffic Suprintendent.

TENDERS are INVITED by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 25th June, 1900, for Providing DRAINAGE and WATER FITTINGS to the Cathedral High School for Girls.

The approximate value of the work is Rs. 5,300.

Further Particulars can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th June 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that AISHABAI, widow of the late FAZLUDIN AHMEDSAHIB LAHWARAY and AMINABIBI, daughter of the late FAZLUDDIN AHMEDSAHIB LAHAWARAY and wife of ABDUL KADIR RAIS, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client ABDUL KADIR KHATKHATAY, the following Plots of Land subject to the leases entered into in respect of the same.

All those three several pieces of Pension and Tax land situated, lying or being outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, at Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the vendors' Fazandari tenants and bearing Collector's No. 446, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 849, and New Survey No. 1031, and 1 and 2, 2037.

Plot one bounded on the East by Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, on the West by sweeper's passage and portions of the two houses of Memon Abdul Razak Haji Abdulkarim Zakaria, on the North by a portion of the northern house of the said Memon Abdurrazak, on the South by the Government leasehold ground, on Carnac Road, and measuring about seven hundred and ten (710) square yards, be that a little more or less.

Plot second bounded on the West by Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, on the North by the house of Vora Gulamali Kaim Ali, on the South by the sweeper's passage, on the East by the house of Khoja Peroo Dossa, the plot being occupied by the western portion of the last named house, and is about (21-3) square yards in measure, be that a little more or less.

Plot third bounded on the North by sweeper's passage, on the West by Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on the South by the house of Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Allaodinsaheb Jitekar, on the East by the house of Khoja of Peroo Dossa, the plot being occupied by the western portion of this last named house and measures about (3 1-3) square yards, be that a little more or less.

All person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of gift, sale, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Hornby Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Bombay, dated this 19th day of June 1900.

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...	3 4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
„ Do. do. No. 4....	5 0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4....	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF CLARE ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st April 1897, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgager Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, the undermentioned property, at 1 p.m. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1900, on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, forming a part and parcel of the premises comprised in and demised by an indenture of under-lease of 2nd December, 1896, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Clare Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the other land of the said mortgager, on or towards the south by the property of John Edward Annunciation, on or towards the east by the said Clare Road, and on or towards the west by the other land of the said mortgager and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the other premises, under old No. 25, new No. B 16254, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 1 B 3588 and 1 C 3589 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No.—and Street No.—and were formerly and are nowin the possession of the said mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's attorneys, at their office, No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

For MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined cases, Rs. 23-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Rs. 35 NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS "For Monsoon Wear." We make an Excellent Suit for 35 and better qualities at 40, 45, 56. A trial order solicited.—ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MEDAL—Rs 5. REWARD. Lost on 7th inst., between Mazagon and Crawford Market, a N.-W. FRONTIER MEDAL. Any person bringing same to L. HOGG, 21st Bo. I., Marine Lines, will receive the above REWARD.

DECORATE your Houses with New Novelties in Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Plinth and Pots, Centre Peices, offered at enormus reduction at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE TYPISTS, Salary Rs. 30-40, for Rajputana and Deccan. Apply to The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

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TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR B. HIGAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay-1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts, Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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NOTES.

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MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps, gold and silver watches. A lot of long cloth, jacconetts flannel, check cloth, &c.,

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., by order of the concerned, French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of almirahs, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, clothes press-s, cabin-ts, chiffoniers, new iron and brass single and double bedsteads, wire mattress cots, new perambulators and mail carts, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 140 CASES TILESTONEITE CEMENT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in Bank Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, by order of the constituted Attorney to the Liquidator of Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons, Ld.—

140 cases tilestoneite cement in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF MAJOLICA JARDINERS ITALIAN FIGURES, SCREENS, &c. SUITABLE FOR DRAWING-ROOM DECORATION.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy articles for drawing room decoration, consisting of large size Majolica Jardiners with vases to match, terra-cotta Italian figures, American and English electroplated ware, leather dressing bags, and cases with fittings silk and gold embroidered Japanese folding screens, Japanese pancls, bronze spilt lever table and wall clocks, glass and other table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 119B, Purbhadevi Road, Dadar, next to the Bombay Dye Works, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateqware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Company, gent's bicycle "Eclipse" canvas boat, oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmars lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of RUSSEL COMBRIDGE, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BRACELET SET WITH BRILLIANTS.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Laxmidass Bhugwandass and on account and at the risk of Mr. Homee N. A. Wadia.—

One valuable bracelet set with brilliants weighing about 36 Rattics.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF RIPON ROAD, AT THE OLD RACE COURSE, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ahmedaly Moosabhai and Miyabhai Moosabhai, sons and legal representatives of the late Moosabhai Fazulbhai, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Alli Mahomed Allibux, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1889, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Ripon Road, formerly called by the name of Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas Street, in or at the old Race Course, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3891, and Street No. 33, standing in the name of Alli Mahomed Allibux, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 10 kathies, (including therein the two feet wide space for the passage), and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 159, and 160 and in the books of Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas under No. 13 and is bounded on the east by a piece of land leased to Adamally Furzoolabhoy, on the south by land of Kamalji Furakhmji, on the west by land in occupation of Purshotum Bhugwan, and on the north by Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, Solicitors, at their office, No. 53, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, opposite the Currency Bank, the entire stock-in-trade of the late Issubji Adumji, Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweed venetian coating, colour coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, Italian cloth, cotton duck, stripe calico, French canvas, khaki, velvet, corduroy drill, large show cases gas fittings, sewing machines, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

The property of Mr. K. R. CAMA, consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs, tables, chest of drawers, teapoys, tea cady, pier tables, &c.

On account of the concerned—

48 Hyderabad carpets,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second hand strong rubber tyre landau.
1 strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand strong dog cart.
1 grey poney, quite in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quite in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich, glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, handso me China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, I Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one large iron cooking stove with water tank, a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. Twiss, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under the instructions from the executors of the late Mr. A. F. Morris, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, Hink's and Ditmar's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Japanese flower vases, one strong built dog-cart by Stephens, aviary and bird cages, valuable carpenter's tools, three air guns, rolls of coir matting, &c., &c.

Catlogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST PATHAN STREET OR KUMBHARWADA LANE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1899.

Kallianbai.. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Goculdas Karamsey and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions given by Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocheher A. Vakil, the receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the consent decree, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, made herein, Messrs. BENNETT and C., will on TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the easter side of First Pathan Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, C Ward, under No. 7809 and Street Nos. 5961, containing by admeasurement 116 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land re enue under old No. 2077, New No. 9205, old survey No. 3371 and new survey No. 5487, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said First Pathan Street, on the north by gully and house of Memon Haji Mahomed, and on the south by a gully and a house of Ramkuvarbai, widow, and which premises are now in the possession of the said Receivers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Matubhai Kussanbhai, Solicitor to the receivers, at his office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this , day of , 1900.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horse broken to single	Rs. 15, and double Harness (30) and Saddle Rs. 10, Raw Wales Charged extra
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...	25
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Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32.....	21	0
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At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32 ...	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 ...	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 ...	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley ...		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 ...		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. ...		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann ...		...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt ...		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. ...		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks ...		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow.....		...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32.....		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32.....		...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 ...		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ ...		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker ...		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32.....		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers ...		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len ...		...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep ...		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.....		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale ...		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt ...		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman ...		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.....		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams ...		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader ...		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley ...		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ..... ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle.....	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks ...	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan ...	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman ...	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner.....	21	0
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Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) ...	21	0

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D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

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No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta

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JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained

NOTICES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MERE, Wiltshire, near Gillingham, England, Principal: Mr. A. H. ANGROOVE, undertakes the entire CHARGE of BOYS from India, Egypt and the Colonies at inclusive Fees. Sons of Commissioned Officers in the Army and Navy at present in the School. Every comfort and attention to health. Delightfully situated. Magnificent scenery. Prospectus on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRIDGE WORK.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1900, for the purchase of the following lots of bridge work :—

Lot 1—Bridge Links Bars 15' 8" long with holes for 4 1-4" diameter pin, weighing about Tons 91 3-5.
576 bars 7 inches x 3-4 inch.
96 " 7 " x 3-8 "
192 " 7 " x 9-16 "

Lot 2—About 184 3-5 Ts wrought iron plated top booms 2'-6" wide and 1'-4" deep.

Lot 3—About 45 Tons Cast Iron Work.

Lot 4—About 15 Tons Good Malleable Iron pins 4 1-4" diameter and of lengths varying from 1 feet to 2 feet 7 inches.

Lot 5—About 64 Tons miscellaneous Wrought Iron Work consisting of hand Railing, Bracing Bars, &c., which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Ward Sunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of Advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY—The Material to be removed at once, after payment.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1900.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY.

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly :—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the
SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED at once for construction work the services of an ASSISTANT ENGINEER trained in an English Technical College and with experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 fixed allowance.

Applicants should send statements as to their professional training and experience with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

The ENGINEER IN CHIEF for construction.
Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, June 15, 1900.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c. necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 4-40m., 4-52s. Low water, 10-15m., 11-25s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, &c., per extra s.s. Congella, will be closed, via Tuticorin and Colombo, at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

SHET VURJEVANDAS MADHOWDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL FUND.—The honorary secretaries and treasurers of this charity beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 500 from Bai Nanakorebai, wife of Shet Tulsidas Manmohundas, in memory of her late brother Goradya Meghjee Purmanand on condition that the interest only be spent, keeping the original amount intact.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—There will be a Grand Mass, at 6 a.m., on Sunday next, the 24th instant, at St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, the president of which is Mr. Peter Gonsalves. In the evening the service will be concluded by a sermon in Mahrathi by Rev. Fr. Alvares, Vicar of Manorim, Salsette, and exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, under the presidency of the Very Rev. Governor of the Diocese of Damaun. The Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Fr. Olympius, is doing his best to celebrate this festival with due solemnity and grandeur.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....The Famous Cadet.....Schlieffarth
Overture .....Le Lac Des Fees.....Auber
Valse .....The Belle of New York..Coote
Selection .....San Toy.....Jones
Intermezzo .....The Days of Long Ago.....Bensley
Barn Dance .....The Farmyard .....Warden

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISOBEYING LAWFUL ORDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jukes charged Thomas Petrie, fireman on board the s. s. Baron Cawdor, with being absent without leave and refusing to obey orders of the Chief Officer, Mr. R. G. Sprague. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, said that he had signed his articles at Bombay, and he was under the impression that he could leave the ship when she came to this city. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay the cost of the prosecution out of the wages due to him.

A MIDDAY VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Jannoo Tanaji, a Hindu, against whom stood a record of one previous conviction, was charged before Mr. W. Webb with stealing a cash-box, containing Rs. 6-14 in cash, belonging to Bhima, a Hindu woman. Complainant keeps a flour-shop at Clerk Road. On Monday about noon, she was asleep in the shop, when the accused entered the place and helped himself to the box. Before he left the place the shop-keeper was aroused by the noise and seeing the accused, gave chase, and raised an alarm of thief. The accused was arrested by the police with the box in his possession. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A PARSI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Flanagan charged Cursetji Hormusji, a tally clerk in the Bombay Port Trust, with theft on two different occasions. On Wednesday last, the accused went to the shop of one Bhimji Mulji, a dealer in rice, in Borah Bazar, and on the pretext of purchasing rice managed to remove from complainant's cash-box two currency notes, of the value of Rs. 20. The second charge against him was that, on Sunday last, he committed theft of Rs. 60 in currency notes, belonging to Vella Raisey, another dealer in grain, in a similar manner. The accused, who had a previous conviction against him, pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Ganga, a Hindu girl, aged about nine years. The deceased resided with her mother on the third storey of a house at Thakordwar Road. About 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the mother was sitting near a window and cleaning rice while the girl was playing near her. The deceased shortly after stood near the window and was looking out, when she suddenly overbalanced herself and fell out on to the road. The mother ran downstairs and saw the girl in the arms of a man. She was unconscious and bleeding from her nose. An attempt was made to remove her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but on reaching the Piquet Road, she expired. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Saturday, there were five deaths at Lower Damaun, three being due to starvation, one to phthisis and one to cholera at Kharewadi. On Sunday there were two deaths, both due to starvation. Reports have arrived from villages where cholera has been prevailing, stating that the epidemic is abating. Great regret is felt at the death of Mr. Gandabhai Monji, the patel of Khali Kachigam, which occurred this (18th) morning at the village. He was attacked with cholera eight days ago and after having home remedies for two or three days, Dr. Moniz was asked to treat the case, but his exertions were unavailing and the patel succumbed to the disease. His Excellency Lieutenant Nuno Compos, the Governor, paid visits on Sunday evening to the family of the late Mr. Sorabji Manekji Daunaunwala and other important persons in Lower Damaun.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Mahomedan was, on Monday last, found embedded in the mud, face downwards, in the Mody Bunder Basin, by a policeman, attached to the Harbour Police. The tide was then going out. The body was removed from the mud and conveyed to the Bori Bunder Police Station. The deceased appeared to be a Khoja, of about twenty-five years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was not identified. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict,—Another dead body was, on the same day, found floating in the sea about midway between the Customs Bunder and the Middle Ground Fort. The body appeared to be that of a Hindu woman, apparently aged about eighteen years. The corpse was first noticed floating in the sea by Bombardier Gully, of the 25th Company, Eastern Division, R. A., who was then taking rations in a boat to the Middle Ground Fort. It did not appear to have been long in the water and was dressed in a saree and cholie. Deceased appeared to be a Maratha woman of the labouring class. The tide was at the time coming in. No one came forward to identify the girl, who might have been washed into the harbour from Ooran. An open verdict was returned by the jury.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shrikison Rugwar, a Hindu goldsmith, was charged by Inspector Gannon, with causing grievous hurt to Tulsabai, a woman, by biting her nose off. The woman had been in the keeping of the accused for some considerable time, and resided with him at Telly Gully, Umerkhadi. About eight months ago Tulsabai heard that her mother was ill at her native place up-country, and ever since she (Tulsabai) had been asking her paramour (accused) to send her home. He said he had no money and could not comply with her request and put her off from time to time on one pretence or another. On Monday last the man having received Rs. 10, the woman repeated her request. He refused and she became despondent and would not take her food. She also took off the ornaments from her person and threw them at him in a fit of temper. This morning Tulsabai demanded her ornaments, which the accused refused to give. She thereupon began to collect her things, saying she was going to her mother up-country. The man defied her and struck her with a lota. He then caught hold of her and bit her nose clean off. The police were informed, and Inspector Gannon promptly repaired to the scene. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and the accused was put under arrest. Inspector Gannon found the nose on the floor of the room, which he picked up and sent to the hospital. The woman was detained in the hospital under treatment. The magistrate remanded the case, pending the recovery of the woman.

PRETORIA DAY AT KHETWADI.—Khan Saheb Gulam Hoosein Rogay, having invited a select committee to a pan-supari party in celebration of the joyful news of the capture of Pretoria by British Troops, the following, among others, met at his bungalow in Khetwadi 6th Lane on Monday, the 11th instant :—Captain P. Dunbar Stuart, District Plague Officer of D Ward and Mrs. Stuart, Rao Saheb Muljibhai Narayan Khairaj, Dr. D'Gama, Dr. A. D. Contractor, Dr. Burve and other officers of D Ward, Khan Saheb Kazee Mahmed Alli Moorgay, Nakoda Mahomed Sayad Rogay, Khemraj Shrikrishundas, Thacker Vasanji Madhowji, Dr. Framji Shapoorji, Dr. Kalyandas S. Thareja, Mr. Thaker Lallji, Mr. Krishnarao Bhawoo, and the Superintendent of D Ward was also present. The reception and distribution of pan, attar, gulab, and nosegays being over the party proceeded to the open space at the corner of Vasanji Madhavji's Chawl in 4th Lane, Khetwadi, where more than a thousand residents of the locality had assembled to commemorate the day and offer thanks. The Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland Road were beautifully illuminated with oil bottles. Khan Saheb Goolam Hoosein Rogay having been voted to the chair, Dr. Contractor rose and explained in English the object of the meeting and, on behalf of the residents of Khetwadi, thanked Captain and Mrs. Stuart and the other gentlemen for having graced the occasion with their presence. Dr. Kalyandas then addressed the meeting in Marathi, while the chairman spoke in Hindustani. Captain Stuart then thanked the organisers of the meeting for having invited him and Mrs. Stewart and expressed his gratification at the loyalty thus displayed by the people of all communities. Thanks to the chairman and cheers for the Queen-Empress terminated the business of the meeting and the people after witnessing a Moorli-dance, dispersed at a late hour. On Sunday evening, Khan Saheb Gulam Hoosein Rogay distributed sweetmeats to a number of poor beggars in Khetwadi as a concluding part of last Monday's proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

AN ERROR IN PROCEDURE.

IMPERATRIX VS. NASARVANJI EDULJI.

THIS was a report by the Sessions Judge of Surat, of the proceedings of Mr. J. A. G. Wales, first class magistrate of Surat, who in March last, convicted the accused of criminal intimidation and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for 21 days, and to be bound over in Rs. 100, with two sureties in Rs. 100 each, to keep the peace for one year from the date of the expiry of the sentence. In an application for revision preferred by the accused, Mr Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, ordered the case to be reported to the High Court, as it appeared to him that the magistrate had committed a grave error in procedure, which had to some extent prejudiced the accused in his defence. The accused's pleader, after the hearing had proceeded to a certain stage, presented a petition to the magistrate asking for two things, viz., that the first witness for the prosecution, the complainant, who was present in court, might be called for cross-examination; and secondly, that witness No. 4, who had not had the summons served on him, might be re-summoned for cross-examination. The magistrate refused both these applications on the ground that they were evidently made for purposes of delay. Mr. Moscardi remarked that the magistrate was wrong; and he recommended the High Court to quash the conviction and sentence and the order to find security, and direct a new enquiry if thought necessary. Meantime, Mr. Moscardi directed the accused to be released on bail.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. R. W. Desai for the accused, set aside the conviction and ordered the trial to be completed by the cross-examination of witnesses 1 and 4. In case of a fresh conviction, the magistrate would, when passing sentence, take into consideration the imprisonment already undergone.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

IMPERATRIX VS. GADGAPPA BIN NINGANGANDA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a reference to the High Court of the proceedings of Mr. V. G. Kadusker, first class magistrate, Gaundatti, who, in January last, convicted the accused of voluntarily obstructing a police naik in the execution of a search warrant, and fined each Rs. 25, with the alternative of three weeks' simple imprisonment. In application for revision, the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr. Beaman, ordered the case to be referred to the High Court. Mr. G. S. Mulgaumker appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the complainant.

The Sessions Judge, in making his reference, said the accused were convicted of having obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his duty. The obstruction found by the magistrate, in so far as he found anything definite at all, was that the accused requested Nagappa to be stripped before he was allowed to enter their hut with the police. He was a private individual who had obtained a search warrant against the accused. Their request appeared to the Sessions Judge to have been perfectly reasonable. They might have persisted a little too far if they really required that the man should be stripped of all his clothes. But even so, Mr. Beaman was doubtful whether this accused ought to have been convicted of obstructing the policeman.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, reversed the conviction and sentence and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'S Liverpool friends' weekly market report runs as under :—Since our last there has been to begin with a sharp advance over Friday's rates, followed on Tuesday and yesterday by a decline of a rather rapid nature. Messrs. Price McCormick's long interest seems to have been transferred, when they failed to their creditors, and not to have been liquidated at once in the open market. The latter, have, it appears, waited several days before getting rid of these summer months and do not seem to have finished yet. The statistical position of our article seems to be as strong as ever. The visible supply at the end of September will most probably be the smallest seen for the last ten years. To organise a "corner" would not seem a very difficult feat: a squeeze during the summer would seen almost a certainty. And yet, we think, neither the one nor the other will take place. It is very rarely that a thing feared and therefore provided against by the whole world, comes to pass. Every spinner will have said to himself: Let the others be caught, I certainly will not and every spinner will therefore have provided himself with his requirements, upto the time when he is able to stock himself on a new autumn basis at lower prices. Then those people who have taken the holdings of Messrs. Price McCormick and Co., who are burying still further quantities of summer positions will be disappointed: they will, however, console themselves with the idea that should the present enormous discount of autumn under summer months continue they will be able to transfer their present holdings into Sep.-Oct. or Oct.-Nov. and thus sell so much cheaper. And this discount is still enormous . . . 30 points between July-Aug. and Oct.-Nov. We hold therefore to our idea that the premium of summer months near autumns will slowly but surely disappear, and for this reason we do not recommend purchases of near months. We were of opinion that nothing but a decline of the near months would enable Manchester to obtain fresh orders for yarns and both, and our prediction has proved correct. We were then at 5 5-16d. for middling on the spot and Manchester came to a stand-still, to-day we are 3-8d. lower and Manchester is beginning to pick up. There can be no doubt that prices were too high. A fresh outburst of activity was only possible on a lower basis, the basis of the autumn positions i.e., at a decline of about 3-4d Wool, iron, &c articles which like cotton were in a strong statistical position, had fallen in price. Cotton was bound to go the same way. The one thing that puzzles us is to fix the price at which trade will again begin to boom. Will this be at 4 3-4 d. or at 4 1-2 or at 4 1-4? Wishing to be on the safe side, let us take the lowest figure and say at 4 1-4, because this price is low compared with that of 5 21-32 which was witnessed on the 6th March. And at 4 1-4d one can buy autumn futures. The hole in stocks created by the small crop and which gave rise to the price of 5 21-32 d. will only be felt in the autumn. The spinner world is waiting for lower prices in order to stock itself with cotton, and when October and November come round a fabulous number of buyers will appear, but there is not enough cotton to satisfy everybody, for the coming crop is late and the surplus of the present crop will be reduced to a minimum. We can expect, we think, a continuation of good demand on the part of consumers for some time to come. Business in general has been prosperous; workpeople are earning substantial wages and can afford to spend money; the war in the Transvaal looks like coming shortly to and end, and the conclusion of peace will engender an enormus demand for every article, for machinery, for provisions of every description &c. In the absence of large speculations, and as everything is on a more solid basis than heretofore, higher prices can be expected than those we have been accustomed to during the last three or four depressing seasons. All that precedes, is quite independent of the next crop. We do not know whether we are to have a large or a small yield. As we have already stated, however, we must exceptionally consider September-November old crop. November-December and December-January will only reflect in their price the size of the coming crop. For the time being these winter months might be considered cheap, but on the other hand they might very well prove dear, once the spinner world is satisfied, and should the coming yield promise to be a large one. We would therefore beg our friends not to carry their operations into Nov.-Dec. or later positions, because that period is still "terra incognita," but rather to concentrate their energy on Oct.-Nov. at about 4 1-4d. We have seen years when low prices have reigned: this season we have had high ones and it is quite reasonable to expect a range of values of from 4 1-4d. to 5d.

Options.	Single.	Double.
August-September	10	20 points.
January-February	14	28
Egyptian Nov. 6-21.		

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th June.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th June 1900, forwarding, for favourable consideration, an application from Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, Mercwether Dry Dock Contractor, asking for leave for three weeks from the 9th idem on account of ill health and stating that Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. have kindly consented to allow Captain Potts to carry on his work during his absence. Submitted the application from Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, dated 6th June 1900, above quoted.

Resolution.—Approved.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th June 1900, submitting the following tenders for the supply of 3,000 tons of Deshergur coal :—Messrs. P. Nusserwanji & Co. Rs. 17-6-0 per ton, Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co. Rs. 16-12-0 per ton, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Marshall Rs. 16-8-0 per ton, and recommending that the tender of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Marshall, who has supplied coal on several occasions and given satisfaction, and which is a fair one, many be accepted; adding that of the different kinds of Indian coal now imported into Bombay, which have been tried, Giridih and Deshergur are the only ones which have been thoroughly satisfactory, and therefore tenders for them were invited but offers for Deshergur only were made.

Submitted the specification of coal, the advertisement inviting tenders and the Draft Form of Agreement prop sed to be used for all supplies of materials.

Resolution.—The tender of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Marshall is accepted.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY SCHEME.

Submitted Government Resolution, Public Works Department, Railway, dated 25 May, 1900, communicating the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 11th May 1900:—"I am directed to inform you that, in accepting the report of the Railway Commission, held in Bombay to consider the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway scheme, and in forwarding it to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India recommended that the proposed railway from Sion on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, down the east side of the island to the head of the Ballard Pier, including the connection with the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway from Matunga to Mahim, should be constructed and worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from funds raised by Debentures on terms to be arranged. These recommendations his Lordship has accepted on the understanding that suitable arrangement will be made to provide traffic facilities for the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway. I am accordingly to request that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company may now be called upon to formulate a scheme in consultation with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Port Trust Authorities, for the sanction of the Government of India, and directing that the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, should be requested to formulate a scheme as directed in para. 3 of the letter from the Government of India. Submitted letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 25th May 1900, forwarding the above quoted Government Resolution for the information of the Trustees. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The action of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, should now be awarded.

TRIFLING REPAIRS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th May 1900, submitting the following correspondence, observing that a large quantity of the B. B. & C. I. Railway materials and coal are landed at the Sassoon Dock annually in the monsoon months, and recommending that the repairs to the Sassoon Dock sidings estimated to cost Rs. 500, may be carried out :—(a) Letter from Messrs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy & Co., Landing Contractors, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., dated 16th May 1900, saying that they expect during the ensuing monsoon, Railway stores much more than the last year, and most part of which will have to be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and requesting that early arrangement may be made to make the sidings at the Sassoon Dock in proper working order. (b) Letter from the Engineer, dated 25th May 1900 saying that the special repairs to the Sassoon Dock sidings, which are estimated to cost Rs. 500, have not been sanctioned; that the sidings can be patched up out of the grant for repairs, but it would be much more satisfactory and possibly more economical in the end to repair them thoroughly. Read further letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st June 1900. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st June 1900, reporting that nearly the whole of the provision of Rs. 950 is required for repairs to the troop sidings which must be effected before the next trooping season, and that he is unable to suggest any savings from which the cost of the special repairs to the sidings on the North side of the Sassoon Dock can be met, and adding that it is very desirable that the special repairs, estimated at Rs. 500, should be taken in hand at once, especially as there is likely to be heavy traffic over it in the approaching monsoon.

Resolution.—The especial repairs required to the sidings on the North side of the Sassoon Dock should be carried out and completed as soon as possible, the costestimated at Rs 500 being debited to the provision for "Repairs" under Item 13, Section II, Part II, of the current year's budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 8th June 1900.	For week ending 8th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 8th June 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	231	18	194
Vessels piloted out of harbour	26	229	21	202
Vessels transported	17	114	16	145
Vessels attended to	...	12	...	15
Vessels warped ...	1	11	4	15

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN.

DEWRAJ TOKARSEY AND OTHERS VS. SHA MORARJEE RAISEY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, was for the plaintiffs, who carry on business in Bombay as Commission Agents under the name of Dharsi Nanjee and Co. The defendant, who carried on business at Hosungabad, was in the habit of forwarding grain for sale to the plaintiffs, and drawing hoondies on them in respect of the goods. On the accounts being balanced, it was found he owed plaintiffs Rs. 4,360-10-6. His Lordship passed a decree for plaintiffs for that amount, with interest and costs.

DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, VS. MAGANLAL MANCHUND AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP passed a decree for Rs. 1,336-11-1 with interest and costs, in favour of the plaintiffs. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs and explained that the suit was brought to recover the difference in value on goods ordered and sold.

UNDER the title of "The Rise and Fall of Krugerism: a Personal Record of Forty Years in South Africa," Mr. Heinemann has in the press a complementary and companion volume to Mr. FitzPatrick's book "The Transvaal from Within." It is partly the work of Mr. John Scoble, the oldest British resident in Pretoria, who was the correspondent of the *Times* there at the outbreak of the war. He was for 16 years editor of the "Transvaal Advertiser." This book he has written in conjunction with Mr. H. R. Abercrombie, of the Intelligence Department of Cape Colony. The volume is based on the personal experiences of 40 years, and on private documents tracing the "Rise and Fall of Krugerism" and the "Fall and Rise of Imperialism."

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Tuesday's observations :—Pressure has increased briskly in Bengal, thus filling up the depression in that area and is now normal. It has given way briskly in Southern India and south and centre of the Bay. It is now in considerable defeat in centre of the Bay and there is a tendency to establishment of disturbed weather preceding the probable formation of a cyclonic storm in that area. Pressure changes in Western and North Western India are generally small and of little importance. Humidity has decreased in Upper India and air is excessively dry. Temperature has increased rapidly in Punjab and Upper Sind and great majority of stations report maximum temperature exceeding 110 Rain has fallen in the coast districts and in Burma and Bengal. Rain also continues to fall in the west coast districts South of Bombay. Karwar reports six inches Manglore; three; and Mormugao, one inch. Some local showers have fallen in the Deccan, and Belgaum and Sholapore, each report one inch. No apparent change of conditions is in progress on the Bombay coast and very hot and dry weather continues in the interior, including the whole of north-western and central India and Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	07	0	60	0	61	0	91
Tuesday, 19th June	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total.....	0	07	0	60	0	61	0	91
Total fall to June 19th, 1900.	15	29	16	12	21	25	18	69
Total fall to June 19th, 1899.	19	18	21	70	22	60	19	12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore.....	29·416	Calm	2	111·6	82·1	26	...	0·22	—0·37
Sirsa.....	29·378	SW	18	111·3	84·1	31	...	0·43	—0·44
Delhi	29·478	Calm	4	99·2	81·3	52	...	1·18	+0·14
Agra.....	29·476	SW	3	101·0	77·4	63	...	1·05	0·47
Cawnpore ...	29·493	N	2	106·5	74·1	50	0·58	0·76	...
Allahabad ...	29·472	W	5	103·1	87·7	47	...	0·23	—1·83
Jhansi	29·510	W	5	105·8	88·2	48	...	0·25	—1·55
Jacobabad ...	29·411	SE	3	113·8	88·5	65	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·524	W	19	96·9	84·3	78	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·519	SSW	7	103·7	85·6	44	...	0·00	—0·27
Ajmere	29·521	SW	13	103·4	86·5	65	...	0·00	—0·34
Deesa	29·600	SW	21	105·1	82·6	69	...	0·00	—0·46
Ahmedabad.	29·561	SW	6	106·7	84·6	63	...	0·00	...
Bhuj.....	29·539	WSW	26	98·8	80·9	79	...	0·00	—0·72
Jamnagar ...	29·601	WSW	35	97·6	77·1	64	...	0·00	...
Rajkot.....	29·511	SW	9	103·9	83·5	94	...	0·00	—1·70
Bhowna gar Para.....	29·618	S	18	107·7	82·7	59	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·652	WSW	9	87·6	83·8	84	...	0·00	...
Neemuch ...	29·609	WSW	18	102·0	75·5	80	0·02	1·35	—0·02
Indore	29·607	S W	8	100·8	70·6	61	0·24	0·49	—3·32
Saugor.....	29·549	WSW	3	104·4	82·1	41	0·07	0·43	—1·86
Jubulpore...	29·53	W	5	105·0	83·1	45	...	0·01	—4·20
Hoshangabad.....	29·542	SW	6	104·6	82·2	43	...	1·48	—2·53
Khandwa ..	29·577	W	13	101·2	82·1	55	...	0·48	—2·65
Raipur	29·513	WSW	8	105·0	81·0	48	0·05	6·26	+2·32
Nagpur	29·530	WNW	12	109·2	79·1	67	0·02	0·45	—4·38
Amraoti	29·582	WSW	14	105·3

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

2 3-4 per cent Consols .....£101 3-16—1-2
3 per cent Rantes.....£101 1-4xd—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities £94 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .....27 11-16 unchanged
do in New York .....60 3-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris 25·13 "
do on New York .....4·87—1-8
Discount Bank of England....3 per cent, unchanged
do Short London Bills ...2 3-4 per cent. "
do Indian Bank Bills.....2 7-8 per cent. "

Copper Braziers, £82-10.

FREIGHTS.—Coals, Cardiff, to Bombay, 17s.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very steady throughout the day with 1s. 4d. Demand going in one quarter for this and next mail, and in more than one for July and at which a fair amount has been placed. Telegraphic remains the same, 1s. 3 31-32d. for ready and forward with 3 Credits up to end of July at 1s. 4 5-32d., at which few are coming out and 1s. 4 3-16d. later.

Bank Telegraphic,	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1-4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
3 do Francs	1·69 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 ready and Rs. 95-15 for the settlement, but owing to the anxiety felt about our rains and the serious news from China the market weakened and rates dropped to Rs. 95-12.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is drooping and there are many sellers, principally owing to the reasons stated above.

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet and only "Chow-Chow" lots being booked for this and next month at current rates. About 2,000 tons have been booked by the Hansa line for July shipment at 13s. 6d.

COALS.—The market is dead, and we can hear of nothing doing.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Quiet but steady at unchanged rates.

CASTORSEED.—The market is very firm at yesterday's rates, Rs. 39, with business doing.

LINSEED.—This market is also firm at one anna above yesterday's rates. Say Rs. 10-1 for bold and Rs. 9-15 for small grain with sellers and a good enquiry.

RAPESEED is quiet at Rs. 7-6 for Brown and Rs. 7-12 for Yellow Cawnpore with nothing doing.

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged but steady at Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-11.

London quotes Linseed 56 3-8s, June-July Antwerp, steady.

SKINS.—The goat skin sale opened to-day with a good demand. Bombay dull and prices par to d. 1 lower. Madras prime quality d. 1-2 higher. Number of goat skins offered 1,031,000 Number of sheep skins offered 918,000.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet to-day Local Mills have been enquiring and sampling cotton but as they offered lower rates, sellers did not come to terms. The sales made at Colaba to-day do not exceed 800 bales. The enquiry for Good Westerns continues at Rs. 207 for ready lots of nice selection, but in forward contracts there is almost nothing doing in the Bazaar for any description.

F. G. Bengal, Jan. 1901	Rs. 174
Good Broach, March	" 203-204
S. G. Dharwar, July	" 219
Good Westerns	" 208

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 600 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot d. 5 1-32, Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown d. 6 1-2

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
4·58	4·55	4·27	4·9	4·7
—5-64	—5-64	—5-64	—5-64	—5-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" to Continent	6,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16 buch'd
Futures month of August	8 35 plus 3
" of December	7 55 plus 5

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	285
Barsee & Nugur	76
Total Comras	361
Dhollera	9
Compta & Dharwar	1,487
Westerns	144
Bengals	198
Total...	2,199

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,763
Linseed	3,163
Rapeseed	1,659
Gingellyseed	1,671
Poppyseed	2,301
Groundnuts	423
Castorseed	3,942
Rice	148,007
Myrabollams	1,130

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect to Shanghai. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of Communication—

Cable Paramaribo, Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted,
Cable Mole St Nicholas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsunsiung and Yunnanfu.

Messages can be accepted for Mafeking (Bechuanaland) at senders risk and subject to delay.

In consequence of interruption of Chinese land lines between Tientsin and Peking telegrams for Peking are transmitted at Senders risk. During the disturbances in China a night service has been established at the Cable offices at Wladiwostock Nagasaki and Shanghai for transmission of State telegrams.

Lines Shanghai Tientsin interrupted.

Telegrams for Tientsin and beyond can only be accepted at senders risk.

Two wires to Burma right.

Communication with Tientsin totally interrupted.

Telegrams for Tientsin and Taku with addresses in plain language will be forwarded from Chefoo by post at senders risk; daily steamer service between Chefoo and Tientsin introduced.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th June

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	3	20 p.m.	13	41
Teheran	19	2	12 p.m.	...	50
Suez	19	2	35 p.m.	...	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th June.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	25	0	4
" Karachi	1	40	0	1
" Madras	1	46	0	3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 2nd June, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	110,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	553	9	800
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	20,85,636	58,74,595	3,325	79,63,556
Total for 22 weeks	21,95,636	61,29,595	7,325	83,32,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,592	2,83,224	6,153	4,13,969
Per mile of Ry. do.	270	615	13	898
Total to corresponding date do.	19,37,920	56,82,130	90,076	77,00,126

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,969
Increase to date ..... " 6,32,430

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

CONROY—June 12, at Calcutta, in his 77th year, George Henry William Conroy, late of the East Indian Railway. R.I.P.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900.

MR. A. M. COLQUHOUN, the most indefatigable of Anglo-Indians, read a paper before the Society of Arts on "Russian Central Asia," a subject on which he is able to speak from personal observation. That region was divided, before the advent of the Russians, into three kingdoms—Bokhara, Kokand and Khiva, and their tributaries. They now constitute the Russian provinces of Orenburg, Turkistan and Transcaspia. Bokhara maintains a quasi-independence with its own Khan and form of government under Russian suzerainty. Climatically Central Asia has three zones. The most northern has a continental climate, that is to say, it is very hot in the summer and very cold in the winter. The heats of summer last for four or five months. In winter the snow covers the ground for three months. The central zone has the winter of Central Germany while grapes ripen in the summer. The southern zone is tropical and includes Kuldja, Tashkend and several other towns. Kuldja, owing to its elevated position, and the protection given from the north-east winds by a high mountain range, has a cool and bracing climate, where Mr. Skrine has seen the Russian colonists looking the picture of health. That is, however, not the case throughout Central Asia generally. General Kuropatkin established a considerable number of military colonies near the frontiers of Afghanistan. The children are ricketty and the men give way to drink. It is intended to break up those colonies, or transfer them to Eastern Siberia or Manchuria. The region seems to have been originally peopled by the Scythians, who were driven out into the higher hills by the Turkish tribes that overran the country. These Turks, Mr. Colquhoun might have mentioned, enjoyed the same military prestige throughout Central Asia, possessed by the Normans in Europe after their successful settlement in Northern Gaul. The Russian conquerors claim kindred with this proud race, and the claim was allowed. The Tadjiks, who are of Persian origin, are an important element in the population. They are men of large physique, very vain, and are said to be lazy, untruthful and morally corrupt. They despise the Turks for their lack of intelligence, while they are in their turn looked down upon as men of inferior race. A branch of the Kirghiz have a large infusion of Mongol blood, and their chiefs claim descent from Zenghis Khan.

All these warring elements are now compelled to observe the Russian peace. They are left very much to themselves; even in the large towns their own kazis adjudicate amongst them. Mr. Colquhoun reproaches the Russians with having made no attempt to raise the subject population in the scale of civilisation by education and other means, as the British have done in India with considerable success. We must, however, bear in mind that the Russians made their appearance in Central Asia only the other day, and that in putting an end to the universal pastime of kidnapping to provide human merchandise for the slave markets, and in establishing settled order where there was anarchy, a good deal has been done throughout that region. Moreover the building of railways, the introduction of cotton cultivation, and the planting of a million of trees must have improved the general condition of the people. Mr. H. F. Skrine, in the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Colquhoun's paper, stated that, from what he had seen, the Russian Government in Central Asia sought the well-being of the subject races, and that their rule is beneficent. In Turkestan proper, the Russian administrators have shown a sympathy and a consideration for the people, such as is only paralleled in British India, the administration of which is, to a great extent, copied. Mr. Skrine fully recognised that many mistakes have been made, and he regrets that one of the consequences of the severity with which the raids were repressed, is the disappearance of the Turkoman horse, which, within living memory, was superior to any other for endurance, docility and affection for his master. It would not be amiss to secure some of the survivors of this wonderful breed of horses for the stud-farms in India. In Central Asia, at the present day, the horses are of the most worthless kind and the Cossacks had to import their wiry, but very small and insignificant-looking, horses from the Caucasus and the Don. The great misfortune of Central Asia is the almost universal dessication of large areas which were once prosperous and contained large populations. The forests which in former days increased the rainfall, were destroyed either by foreign conquerors or by the improvidence of the people. Mr. Skrine is satisfied that the dessication of the country is due to the destruction of the magnificent irrigation works built by the earlier Mahomedan Sultans.

Up to 1780, Merv and the region around it, were prosperous and flourishing. The fields yielded four or five crops a year, the stems of vines were as thick as a man's body, and they bore tons of grapes. This was due to the vast embankment across the river above Merv. The Amir of Bokhara, in the year mentioned, captured Merv, and destroyed the embankment. The whole country went out of cultivation. There are miles and miles of desert, like that of Sahara around the city, but covered with ruins. No doubt the devastating conquerors, of whom Zenghis Khan was a type, had caused similar destruction in past ages. It is still a tradition in the country that the whole region from Tashkend to the Sea of Aral was at one time thickly populated, and it was a problem how so many great cities had fallen into decay. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the course of the discussion, expressed the belief that the greater part of Central Asia belongs to the comparatively rainless belt which stretches across Asia and Africa, and that the secret of its fertility and prosperity was in great measure a question of irrigation. After the prosperous period which followed the first Mussulman conquest, there were apparently few governments sufficiently energetic and permanent to maintain the systems of irrigation on which everything depended. Mr. Colquhoun, who was the first administrator of Mashonaland, observed that the conditions in Central Asia are very similar to those in South Africa, where in the great central plateau, reaching from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, and again northwards, the timber which once existed has been cut down or wasted by fire, and the deficient rainfall has not enabled it to be replaced. Fortunately Cape Colony has a forest department, the only British possession, outside India, which allows itself such a luxury. The funds placed at its disposal are, however, wholly insufficient to provide for the reafforestation of the country on an adequate scale. The result of the destruction of the original forest, is that the torrential rains which occasionally come up from the Indian Ocean, wash away the soil, and there is consequently a growing deficiency of pasturage. It was only natural that a discussion on the present condition of Central Asia should lead to some reference to the possible menace to India from the continued Russian advance to the south. Mr. Colquhoun expressed his concern at the movement in Central Asia which is steadily making its way down to the Persian Gulf, and has extended to the Far East, where Russia has now firmly established herself in the Chinese Seas. Russia is directing all her energies to the construction of railways, the object of which is not commercial but strategic. It seems to him strange that while Russia is in the immediate neighbourhood of Herat and is developing her strength in the north of China, near Japan, the English public pay no attention to the obvious purpose of those movements. The public and the press gave their whole attention to what was happening in South Africa, and apparently do not notice the far more important events happening elsewhere. The lecturer is, perhaps, right in coming to the conclusion that, under our political system English politicians can only give their attention to one thing at a time. It is becoming daily more and more evident that Russia has not been allowing the grass to grow under her feet, while Great Britain has been absorbed in the politics of South Africa.

H. M. S. BELLEISLE, an obsolete coast defence ironclad, was, the other day, made the subject of experiments as to the effect of modern ordnance. In other words she was carried out to sea, off Selsey Bill, and used as a target, being battered to pieces by the Majestic, one of our finest first-class battleships. The Belleisle was a ship we bought in 1878 from the Turks at the time of the Eastern scare, her name being then Payki-Sherreef, her sister-ship the Boordji Zaffer being taken over at the same time and called the Orion, the two of them, which together cost half a million sterling, being utilised for purposes of coast defence. They are vessels of 245 feet long by 52ft. beam and a mean draught of 21ft., their displacement being 4,870 tons. Only meagre and very disjointed accounts of the operations have yet appeared in the lay press. But it seems that the Belleisle being taken out to sea was left with steam up and pumps going in shallow water. At a distance of about a mile the Majestic turned her heavy batteries upon the Belleisle for ten minutes, but in less than that time the old ship was internally shattered. Almost the first lyddite shell fired pierced her hull, others followed, and she sank shot-riddled in shallow water with, one correspondent says, her woodwork blazing fiercely. This statement, however, was denied in the House of Commons by Mr. Goschen who says that the Belleisle did not take fire at all. Spectators were misled into the supposition of fire by seeing clouds of steam arising through a steam-pipe being cut, and lyddite shells, as they burst in the water, emitted clouds of smoke, again giving the impression of the ship being on fire; but there was only a little smouldering fire in one of the cabins among some clothes. The woodwork was shattered in all directions, but did not take fire. While the ship was being battered the fire pumps were uninjured, and for a long time continued to work flooding the deck. One of the objects of the experiment was to see if the woodwork would be set on fire, as has been reported to have been the case in some of the Spanish-American engagements. In three minutes after firing began, super-structure, forecastle, and funnel had gone, but still steam was preserved. After five minutes' firing the Majestic drew up abreast at a distance of only 1,000 yards, and though she continued her rapid firing it was impossible to know what further damage was being done. Again and again the extra lining of coal was struck and a column of black dust would rise, but the ship had so heeled over that in a seaway she must long since have sunk. Operations having been started at a distance of 1,700 yards astern of the ship, firing ceased at 1,700 yards ahead, when one of the after barbette guns delivered a 12in. shell as a parting shot. It is understood that, though her central battery was reduced to the condition of scrap-iron, the special armour-plating was not pierced, the shells that penetrated having gone through the unprotected and lightly-armoured portions. Her interior generally is a hopeless wreck, and it is stated that the result of the experiment will probably be to discontinue all use of wood in warships. The Belleisle is to be towed into Portsmouth as early as possible and to be reported upon by naval experts. Meantime it is said that among the lessons to be drawn from the experiment is that protection must be widely diffused, and that it cannot be restricted to the water-line and gun positions. The trend of professional opinion in the British Navy, remarks an American authority, has been in this direction for some time past, as is evidenced by the latest battle-ships and armoured cruisers. Elsewhere there have been designs of date not much prior to the war with Spain, which showed a very wide expanse of side without protection, while heavy armour guarded a few parts. The appalling disablement of crew which, under well-directed gunfire, may occur on board armoured ships lacking widely distributed protection is now fully appreciated. The need of extending the armoured waterline belt to the extremities and the protection of the personnel in the conning-tower is also urged as essential.

THE suggested alteration in the rules of cricket with a view to giving the bowler a better chance against the batsman is still engaging the minds of the leaders of our national game. The outstanding feature of recent cricket seasons has been heavy scoring and a large number of unfinished games. The time is at hand when something must be done to help the bowler, for if the number of drawn games continue to increase the public will withdraw its support; and without the support of the public first-class cricket as an institution is dead. Probably something might be done to encourage cricketers to study the art of bowling with the same enthusiasm as batting. There are far more good batsmen than good bowlers, and the latter are, with a few exceptions all professionals. There is to most men a greater charm in guarding the wicket than hitting the stumps, but unless bowling is brought up to the same high plane of development as batting, cricket will become tame. It is the opinion of many experts that greater attention should be devoted to the training of bowlers. The law of compensation applies to cricket, and surely amongst the youth of England there are those who possess a unique skill, the power of which they are unaware. The favourite method of present day bowling is to send down over after over on the off-side, and on a good wicket bowlers often despair of hitting the stumps. An array of men are stationed in the slips, and he sends down ball after ball until the inevitable mishap occurs. Many people think if proper methods are adopted bowling can work out its own salvation. If the bowler is convinced that he must not depend upon the artificial assistance of legislation or the weather, he will be compelled in self-defence to exploit himself further. A very novel suggestion was made recently by a correspondent of the "Sportsman." He suggests an alteration in the ball on which he would make a few slight indentations which would enable him to get on a good deal of work. This would enable the present laws to stand good, and involve no alterations in the rules or width of the bat. The suggestion, though novel, is not, therefore, to be treated as absurd. It would be highly interesting to try such a ball as he suggests at the nets at Lords when its merits can be fairly studied and tested.

REFERRING to the interesting letter from Mr. Goldsmid, Superintendent, Ratnagiri Police, which was published in our issue of 13th instant, we find, on reference to Simla, that the year to which our correspondent there referred as having borne striking resemblance in its meteorological conditions to the present one, was 1885 (1865 being apparently a signaller's mistake in telegraphy). In 1885 the monsoon started extraordinarily late but eventually came on well and gave excellent rain, just as Mr. Goldsmid describes as having occurred in 1884. This confirms Mr. Goldsmid's observations, and strengthens the hope with which he reasonably looks forward to the present year's after all turning out favourably.

ON page 6 of to-day's issue will be found a list of all British and Foreign men-of-war in Far Eastern waters.

NOTWITHSTANDING the statement of Messrs. Forbes as to the price of ice at their factory some of the retail dealers yesterday still kept up the price above the normal.

OWING to a decrease of the plague, the Railway authorities contemplate from July 1st restoring communication between Bombay and Poona as before the outbreak, namely, the 11 p.m. train from Bombay and the 9-30 train from Poona.

THE subject for the next essay of the United Service Institute of India will be "The practical training of British and Native troops in India with reference to the lessons of the war in South Africa."

CAPTAIN BURDEN officiates as Assistant Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, vice Major Roberts, Officiating Residency Surgeon in Kashmir.

THE Indian railways' earnings continued to increase steadily from the 1st April to the 2nd June, The gross earnings are nearly 40 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

PARAGRAPHS are still going the round of some of the London papers concerning a syndicate which, it is said, is about to be formed, or has been formed, to prospect for gold in the Kulu Valley. Latest advices from Kulu direct state that nothing is known locally of the enterprise.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 78. Fifteen fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were reported. The total mortality on Saturday was 73 compared with a quinquennial average of 49. There were nine plague cases reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE "Madras Times" says:—"An ice famine in June is something of a calamity. We have been having an ice difficulty in Madras; and just at the same time there has been a positive ice famine at Bombay, where the machinery at two out of the three ice factories in the city were out of working order."

SIR AHSANULLA BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., Nawab of Dacca, has given Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of improvements and addition to the Victoria Hospital in Naraingunj, which institution is under the control of the Municipality. Babu Sitanath Roy, of Bhagyakul, has given Rs. 2,000 towards the same object.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned three new appointments in the Imperial Forest Service in Bengal, one on Rs. 900, one on Rs.650, and one on Rs. 350. It is understood that Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, whose services were recently lent to the Straits Settlements, will not return to India before September.

WHEN the rain fell in Peking the other day the Empress Dowager took occasion to point out to those around her, that this happy result was undoubtedly due to the sincere prayers of the Heir Apparent who had represented the Throne in the rain services. She said it was a clear proof how entirely Heaven approved of his appointment.

IT is, we hear, likely that the site for the new European Hospital at Simla will be below the premises occupied by the Mayo Orphanage. This site will be reported on by the Executive Engineer, to see if it is roomy enough for a Hospital with its necessary subsidiary buildings and otherwise well adapted for the required purpose.

WITH the increasing heat the plague, as in the past two years, is once more decreasing in intensity, there having been only three cases and one death in the Jullundur district for the week ending the 9th instant, as against ten cases and six deaths in the previous week. In the Hoshiarpur district the statistics were the same as in the former week, one case and one death.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has expressed great satisfaction at the very excellent inspection report of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps. The inspection of the Head-quarters companies at Lahore by the General Officer Commanding the District was an unusually severe one, and officers and men passed through the ordeal in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

DISPATCHES received by the "N.-C. Daily News" from reliable quarters at Peking state that many scions of the Manchu nobility have joined the Boxer Association and that several Princes and Dukes have given their consent to act as Patrons of that Society, although the walls of Peking have recently been placarded with Imperial proclamations denouncing the Boxers as outlaws, and therefore liable to be executed according to the laws.

THE total number of persons now on relief is 6,101,000, an increase of 212,000 being reported over the figures of last week. Bombay shows an increase of 208,000, due apparently to numbers returning to works who had left on account of cholera. There has been an increase too, of 24,000 in Hyderabad, 20,000 in the Central Provinces, and 14,000 in the Punjab. A decrease of 37,000 is reported from Rajputana, and 22,000 from the Bombay Native States.

A CURIOUS outcome of the Cawnpore riots is the arrest of Mr. Roberts, agent of Messrs. Coulthard Lawson and Company, who, with his native clerk or munshi, has been arrested on the charge of personating a police officer. The defence is that the prisoners were merely attempting to earn the reward of Rs. 2,000 offered by Government for the discovery of the murderers of the 11th April, and that there was nothing illegitimate in their action. Mr. Roberts has been released on bail.

THE receipts of the Central Committee of the Famine Fund have now reached a crore of rupees This includes eight lakhs handed over to them as the balance of the old fund of 1897. An equal sum has been collected and retained by provincial committees so that, even excluding the balance of 1897, a crore of rupees has been received by the Famine Fund Committees from collections made in this year alone. Among recent receipts are the generous gift of £5,000 from the P. and O. S. N. Company, Limited, an eighth instalment of Rs. 35,000 from Glasgow, a third of Rs. 30,000 from Edinburgh, and a seventeenth of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Mansion House, London, which has up to date sent nearly 40 lakhs.

A VERY large increase in the number of persons on famine relief in the Punjab is reported for the week ended the 12th June, due principally to an advance of over 39 per cent. in the figures from Native States. The full totals were—British districts, 165,919 as against 163,005 in the previous week; Native States, 49,806 as against 35,602. Last week were marked a much larger proportion of non-workers in the British districts. This week the figures show that in Native States 22,498 were gratuitously relieved as against 27,308 wage earners. In British districts there were 103,269 relief workers 30,508 dependants and 28,197 "otherwise relieved." Prices of wheat are rising in Karnal, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Umballa, Sialkot and Bannu. In expectation of the monsoon the prices of other food staples are unsettled.

THE Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will visit Canterbury on June 12, and unveil the memorial in Canterbury Cathedral to the memory of the officers and men of the 1st battalion of the Buffs who fell in the Chitral and North-West campaigns.

THE Queen's appreciation of the services Major-General Baden-Powell has rendered to the country has found graceful expression in a letter to the mother of the hero of Mafeking. "You have reason," says her Majesty, "to be proud of your noble son, who has fought so gallantly for my dear Empire and his Queen." The letter is entirely in the Queen's own handwriting.

SIR HARRY SMITH, who gave his wife an everlasting memorial by christening the town of Ladysmith, left behind him some most interesting correspondence concerning the various campaigns in which he engaged. This correspondence is now in possession of Professor Moore-Smith, of University College, Sheffield, and it is being arranged with a view to publication.

AT Bath on May 28, the Victoria Art Gallery, which has been erected as a Diamond Jubilee memorial, and which completes an imposing new block of buildings, including the municipal offices, courts of justice, the civic hall, technical schools, art gallery, and reference library, was opened by the Marquess of Bath, and Sir W. Richmond, the Mayor of Bath, Mr. R. E. Dickinson, M.P., subsequently gave a luncheon, the speakers being Sir W. Richmond and the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

A NEW book on bird-life, by Oliver G. Pike, entitled "In Bird-land with Field-glass and Camera," will be issued by Mr. Unwin. The author, who is a competent photographer, has aimed at giving pictures of British birds and their nests amid Nature's surroundings, the pictures being accompanied by descriptions as free as possible from difficult scientific terms. Some of the birds and their nests are rare, and the difficulties and disappointments encountered before they were finally photographed are described.

"LITERATURE" says:—Mr. Murray is about to make an important departure in his publishing business. Fiction, which has hitherto played a comparatively insignificant part in the affairs of this old-established house, is to be taken up seriously, and a start will be made early next month with a new series of short copyright novels to be published at 2s. 6d. net. The first volume will probably be entitled "The Compleat Bachelor," the author being an artist named Mr. Oliver Onions. Other tales will follow at the rate of about one a month.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council the Lord Mayor read a copy of Lord Roberts's telegram relative to the fighting near Johannesburg, and the conspicuous part taken in it by the City Imperial Volunteers. Ten men of the force, who have been invalided home from South Africa and were in the Guildhall, were invited into the Council Chamber and thanked by the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, for the manner in which they and their comrades had upheld the reputation of the City. It was resolved that an address of welcome in a gold box be presented to the Khedive of Egypt on the occasion of his visit to this country.

THE "Athenæum" states that "Some Oxford Pets by their Friends" is the title of a book which will appear shortly under the editorship of Mr. Warde Fowler. Among the biographers of dogs and other companions are Professors Max Muller, Gardner, and Stewart, Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. L. R. Phelps, who writes on "Oriel Bill," the famous bulldog, Mr. Cuthbert Shields (Tommy, the C.U.C. cat, with poem by Sir F. Pollock and a Latin translation of this by Rev. C. Plummer), Mrs. Wallace (to whom the book owes its inception), and the editor. The profits derived from the publication of this book will be given to the Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund. Mr. Blackwell will publish it.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE, a young Eurasian, was taken into custody on Tuesday morning at Calcutta on a charge of having caused the death of a native named Surresh Chunder Chuckerbutty. Augustine and the deceased were travelling on a tramcar from Kidderpur to Esplanade. On arrival at the latter place both men alighted, and for some reason or other the native is said to have laughed at Augustine, which annoyed him and he asked the Babu what he was laughing at, "At you, you dog," was the alleged reply, and at the same time Chuckerbutty, it is said, struck Augustine several blows with an umbrella, and then attempted to run away. The young fellow chased him and is said to have struck him two blows on the back with his fist which caused the native to fall. When picked up he was found to be dead. Several European were on the car at the time. The body was removed to the morgue and Augustine was taken into custody. The case of young Augustine charged with causing the death of a Babu was before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Wednesday. After hearing the evidence for the defence the further hearing was adjourned to the 19th instant. His Worship remarked that taking into consideration the coroner's certificate to the effect that deceased died from natural causes owing to heart disease he would allow accused out on bail to the amount of Rs. 500. The amount was forthcoming and the prisoner was released.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ATTACK ON A BRITISH POST.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 16th, states that 800 Boers attacked the British post at Zand River on the 14th, but were driven off by a force sent by General Knox from Kroonstad.

Our casualties were Major Seymour (Pioneers), and two men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded.

BADEN-POWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 18th, states that General Baden-Powell has arrived there.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RETURN OF THE FOREIGN DETACHMENTS TO TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

An Admiralty despatch from Chefoo, dated to-day, says that a Japanese warship reports that Admiral Sir Edward Seymour and the foreign detachments have returned to Tientsin.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAKU.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

REPORTED LOSS OF TWO BRITISH VESSELS AT TAKU.

German advices from Chefoo state that the forts at Taku, in response to the foreign ultimatum, opened fire at midnight on the 17th and the cannonade lasted for seven hours when the forts were stormed.

The German warship Iltis lost three killed and seven wounded.

It is reported that two British vessels were sunk.

[The statement that two British vessels have been sunk is unconfirmed. The German gun-boat Iltis, which had some casualties, is a little ship of 895 tons armed with eight quick-firing guns and two machine guns. She has a complement of 120 hands, all told.]

Reuter wires from Chefoo to-day that the combined fleets occupied Taku and the North Forts, on the 17th, after a short engagement.

During the bombardment the Chinese magazine was exploded.

Her Majesty's ship Algerine was damaged and two officers and four men wounded.

[H.M.S. Algerine, which was damaged, and had two officers and four men wounded, is a little light draught sloop of 1,050 tons. Her armament is six 25 pr. quick-firers, four 3 pr. quick-firers and three Maxim machine-guns. She carries a ship's company of 106, all told, and is only intended for river work or such duty as the Lapwing or Redbreast might be employed in on the East India Station.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A "Times" despatch, dated Shanghai, 18th, says the forts at Taku opened fire shortly after midnight on the 17th.

The British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were exploded and the others carried by assault.

The commander of the German warship Iltis was seriously wounded.

Two British, one American and five Chinese (? Japanese) warships are now in Chefoo harbour.

An American regiment from Manila has been ordered to Tientsin.

LATER.

The "New York Tribune" publishes a despatch from Washington stating that President Mckinley has ordered Macarthur to send three regiment of regulars from Manila to Tientsin making 5,000 altogether.

Admiral Remey has been ordered to send the U. S. Battleship Oregon to North China.

JAPAN TO SEND A LARGE FORCE TO CHINA.

LONDON JUNE, 19.

Reuter, wiring from Yokohama to-day, says that it is reported that the Powers have asked Japan to send 20,000 troops to suppress the revolt in China, and it is thought probable that the government will consent.

Additional transports are being prepared.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK IN YUNNAN.

An outbreak against foreigners has taken place at Yunnan.

M. Francois, the French Consul, and a number of other foreigners have been made prisoners and the British and French missions burned.

French troops from Tongking are advancing to the rescue.

LATER.

The French press urges the despatch of a strong expedition to China in consequence of the capture of M. Francois at Yunnan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Disturbances reported by Reuter as having occurred in Yunnan are understood to have taken place in Yunnan-fu to the east of Mekong river and remote from Burma. They unlikely, therefore, must have affected British parties prospecting for minerals or engaged on railway work in Cis-Mekong country.

NATIVE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The 1st Sikhs have been selected to proceed to China, as well as the 7th Bengal Infantry.

The following troops have been ordered to proceed to China:—1st Bengal Lancers; 1st Madras Pioneers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 22nd Bombay Infantry, 1st Sikh Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, a Company of Madras Sappers, and a Battery of Field Artillery. From this force two battalions will be selected by the General Officer commanding to garrison Hongkong. The remainder will be available to take the field as required.

Instructions have been issued for the taking up of transport for regiments ordered to China. Both the 7th Bengal Infantry and the 1st Sikhs will most probably embark at Calcutta, the 2nd Madras Infantry from Barrackpore will relieve the 7th Bengal Infantry at Calcutta. The rumour that two Cavalry regiments are also to go appears to be without foundation.

Two companies of the 8th Bombay Infantry from Ahmednagar will relieve the detachment of the 22nd Bombay Infantry at Indore on the latter proceeding to China. The whole force for China probably embarks at Calcutta.

ANOTHER POONA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Another case of alleged police torture has come before Mr. Snow, Collector of Poona, as Political Agent, Bhor State. Vishnu Lohar, living at Karandi, in the Bhor State, had his house broken open and Rs. 40 stolen. Vishnu said he suspected a fellow-villager, named Khondu Krishna, who was arrested and taken by the police to Nasrapur, the head-quarters of the taluka, where he was kept under surveillance from 1st to 3rd February. He disappeared, and six days later, his body was found floating in deep water in the river Shivgunga, half-a-mile from Nasrapur. The prosecution states that while in police custody the deceased was ill-treated by the five accused policemen, that his hands were tied together, and that he was suspended to the branch of a tree in order to force him to make a confession. The relatives of the deceased man stopped the body at the village of Kervi in British territory, and would not allow it to be taken away until the police naik in British employ had called a *punch* and made a note of the marks of violence on the body. The case is proceeding. The hearing is expected to take several days.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is raging at Barsi, nearly 100 deaths are occurring daily. Cholera has also broken out at Wai, where many deaths have occurred.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT TALATI.

In the late Talati collision on the G. I. P. Railway it is resolved to prosecute the railway servants. Accordingly they have arrested the assistant station-master, the guard, and pointsmen and will now be placed before Mr. Brown, at Sholapur, on the 26th instant.

EXTRA POONA TRAINS.

From the 1st of next month the trains which used to leave before at 9-30 p.m. from Poona and arrive at Bombay the following morning at 5-30 a.m., and also which left Bombay at 11 a.m. and arrived at Poona at 4-45 p.m. will be resumed again.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE POONA CONVENT.

Lady Northcote, accompanied by Miss Beresford Hope, Miss McCleod and Captain Greig, A.-D.-C., paid a visit to the Poona Convent this afternoon. Her Excellency was received by the Right Rev. Doctor Linden, Bishop of Poona; Reverend Mother St. Lydia, Lady Superior; Rev. Father Meyer and other nuns at the door and conducted to the room where the children of the convent had assembled. After a song of welcome and other songs were sung, Miss Finlay, one of the older pupils, read an address. Her Ladyship was next presented with a handsome bouquet. Her Excellency said she was much pleased with what she saw and asked the Mother Superior to grant a holiday to the children.

The party after inspecting the buildings drove away.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The annuity rendered vacant by the death of Quarter-Master Sergeant Yetton is conferred on Sergeant-Instructor J. R. Whylock.

Lieutenant Berthon, of the Political Service, is seconded in the 5th Bombay Infantry.

Orders recently passed discontinuing the supply of Arab remounts to Madras Cavalry Regiments will not come into operation until after the next cold weather.

THE PURULIA IN A STORM.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED.

Further particulars from Rangoon show that the steamer Purulia, which arrived with the mails from Calcutta, at 3 p.m., yesterday, had a bad passage across. She arrived at Saugor on the 12th. The weather being very bad outside, she anchored, leaving harbour next day, it being then comparatively fine. On sighting the Eastern Channel Light-ship, the Captain found he was in a cyclone. The sea increased to such a frightful extent that the steamer had to be hoved to. The wind was then blowing from the south with steady and never-ceasing violence. The vessel was swept from stem to stern by tremendous seas, which followed each other in such quick succession that it sometimes happened that one had not cleared her stern before the next was breaking over her bows. She had to be kept with her head set for 42 hours, the wind gradually shifting meanwhile from S. to W.-S.-W. Two hundred deck passengers had been sent below, and everything had been battened down, but in such tremendous weather she naturally suffered damage. The second-class skylight was smashed and the cabin flooded. The live stock were all washed overboard, and deck fittings carried away. The steam pipes lifted. The second engineer and five of the crew were injured, though not seriously. Five deck passengers died. At 5 a.m., on the 15th, the weather moderated, and the s. s. Purulia proceeded on her voyage. She was not even yet, however, out of all her troubles, for when off Alguada she met with strong easterly gale with torrential rain, which made it nearly a matter of impossibility to make out the lights, which was more awkward, as, of course, it had been impossible to take observations for several days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4 ex
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 11-16

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, presiding as Chancellor of the Birmingham University over the first meeting of the Court of Governors, proposed that a message be sent to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria. The proposal was heartily agreed to. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to explain the present position of the University scheme, saying that the promoters desired to make it a school of research and of practical science. They had already received towards the further endowment a sum of 330,000*l*, but more money was needed—the committee said 150,000*l*, but he thought at least 250,000*l*. They must get it, and he anticipated that they would obtain it. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham was subsequently elected Vice-Chancellor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE COTTON TRADE.

SHIP BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

WHEN it is considered that the war in South Africa is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the value of money is falling with almost equal rapidity, as illustrated by the reduction in the English and French Bank rates last week, one cannot help wondering at the continued stagnation of the Stock Markets. But one may predict that under British rule the mining industry in the Transvaal will be fostered by wise legislation, and that while the reins may be drawn tighter in other respects the conditions concerning the labour supply and the liquor trade will be greatly improved. One concludes, therefore, that prices of shares in sound properties will eventually rise to a high level even if the expected boom should not make its appearance. The Yankee market has again disappointed the "Bulls" during the past week. Although intrinsic conditions in the United States are very favourable, the approach of the Presidential election causes American investors to sit on the fence, while the suspension of a Wall-street firm heavily engaged in cotton futures acted as a wet blanket. Yet it appears that even a combination of all possible "Bear" points would not reduce to any extent the present level of prices of the leading active stocks. Whatever may be the course of events in the near future there is little doubt but that, whenever the result of the Presidential election is assured, Wall-street will indulge in a substantial upward movement. The future of Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunks, of course, entirely depends upon that of the Yankee Market. The Home Railway market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, a further "break" in Brighton "A" being one of the unsettling features. Foreigners have shown weakness, in sympathy with the fall in Rio Tinto, which in turn was brought about by a fresh decline in copper. The position of this metal and of copper mining shares is at present a doubtful one, as the American operators are not showing their hand, and are apparently allowing matters to drift. Surprises are, however, likely to come upon this market when least expected. South Americans have been remarkably quiet. There has been little business, but prices are maintained, and one of these days we shall doubtless see this section show great animation. The time is, however, not yet. In the Industrial department the violent fluctuations in Allsopps and Welsbachs have again been the feature. Business in this section has been greatly curtailed, but when the war in South Africa comes to an end we shall no doubt also see more activity in Industrials. A number of new issues are on the point of being rushed out, and it is to be hoped that they will be of better quality than the last lot, which deservedly fell very flat. The most unsatisfactory market has been that for West Australians, in which strong "Bear" raids have again been directed against a number of the higher-priced shares. It is a pity that as these "Bear" attacks are preconcerted, some organised combination is not made by the finance and issuing houses to counteract it, the more so as the news from the mines does not justify these raids. In view of the latter circumstance, however, there is no doubt that the market will eventually right itself even without artificial aid. Speaking generally, a recovery in the Stock Markets cannot be far off. Stagnation has now prevailed for many months and prices have given way to an inordinate extent. All this has been attributed to the South Africa Campaign and to the monetary stringency. The war is rapidly drawing to a close, and the value of money has fallen very heavily during the last few weeks. Under these circumstances a revival on the Stock Exchange cannot be far off.

The steady decline in the price of raw cotton which has been a prominent feature of the month now closed reached a sensational climax when the failure of Messrs. Price, M'Cormick, and Co., of New York, was announced on the 24th ult. The speculative operations by that firm and those who followed their lead had exerted a disturbing influence since last autumn, and prices have probably been unduly inflated during the past few months in consequence of their heavy commitments on the bull side. Prices of yarns and piece goods have shown a drooping tendency in sympathy with values of the raw material, but buyers having as a rule reduced their offers to at least a corresponding extent, producers have experienced much difficulty in replenishing their order-books. Nevertheless exceptional transactions of magnitude were arranged when sellers determined to accept best offers submitted rather than risk the stoppage of machinery. Buyers have been discouraged by the conditions prevailing in the chief distributing markets and the paucity of effective demand, prices there not having generally risen to the parity of Manchester, and also by the fact that the current rates of raw cotton were much higher than the new-crop values. Moreover, it is evident that the speculative purchases made some months ago have resulted in the accumulation in the hands of merchants of supplies of goods which can be offered at lower prices than producers are now asking. Until such stocks are cleared or are materially reduced it seems natural that this market should suffer from a lack of fresh demand. While buyers have shown more or less disposition to purchase on the basis of prices for new-crop cotton, producers needing orders for comparatively early delivery have been unwilling to entertain such proposals, as they involved covering at current prices. The situation is embarrassing to Lancashire producers, especially as the need of fresh orders is daily becoming more pressing.

Reporting on the American cotton position in their circular dated May 23, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark as follows:—"Apparently the weakness in Liverpool has been caused by the absence of any demand in Manchester from India, and the consequent reselling by spinners of their holdings of contracts in that market. Yet it is difficult to understand why such a policy should be pursued when the supply for England grows smaller as each week passes. If anything, our crop promises to exceed the current estimate of 9,500,000 bales, though not to so large an extent as to justify any action on the part of the English spinners which would leave them without a reserve supply. We hear of looms stopping in various districts of Lancashire dependent entirely upon India trade, but this movement is not a general one, and while the decrease in consumption can be but small, the machinery there, as in New England, is undoubtedly moving at a lower rate of speed than at any time during the past twelve months. It is curious that the market with relatively the smallest supply should be the weakest under liquidation, though this may be due to reversal of arbitrage operations between the two markets which transferred the largest holdings from this side of the Atlantic to the other. That there has been a settlement in some way of the large concentrated long interest here the trade do not doubt, though somewhat puzzled by the continued strength of May, June, and July here and the rumours of a portion of our stock moving to Liverpool. In the South more disposition to sell the remaining holdings of the balance of this crop has been shown than in many markets, and the basis on which the tenders have been made are better than at any time this season. We believe many of the mills find themselves with an over-supply, and our advices lead us to believe a portion of this cotton will point to New York. On the other hand, there has been some demand from China on the basis of 'fall' deliveries of cotton, which is the first sign of any export trade for many months, and has encouraged manufacturers. In the home trade there is little or no encouragement, as the demand is not equal to the daily output and merchants hold good stocks. As a matter of fact there is little change in the great factors bearing upon cotton during the past three months, except that those which tend to interfere with trade have intensified, while the speculative spirit grows less with the decrease in the visible supply. We must look to the new crop for the new factors to induce speculation, and crop accounts are more closely watched than for years. The acreage is admitted by everyone to be the largest ever planted, and the use of fertilisers the heaviest on record." It must, of course, be borne in mind that this circular was written on the eve of the failure of Messrs. Price, M'Cormick, and Co., of New York.

Very few orders for new shipping were received by Scotch shipbuilders last month. Even inquiries were very scarce, and the contracts in hand, already reduced by the slackness of demand for some time past, have been further seriously lessened by the tonnage which has been completed during May. It seems quite clear that the main cause of the apathy of shipowners is the greatly increased cost of construction. A slight reduction has taken place within the last two or three weeks in prices of ship-plates, but these and other materials are still so dear as to put the cost of new vessels much above the level at which buyers are willing to place fresh orders. Contracts for only about half-a-dozen steamers of important size are reported. On the other hand, the aggregate amount of tonnage launched was very large, reaching 51,411 tons in all Scotland, against 52,139 tons in 1899, 41,787 tons in 1898, 35,226 tons in 1897, and 32,360 tons in 1896. Amongst the ships launched were two for Her Majesty's Government, the Aboukir, a first-class armoured cruiser of 12,000 tons displacement, and the Tiger, a torpedo-boat destroyer of 340 tons; also a screw-steamer of 5,000 tons for the British India Steam Navigation Company, one of 4,270 tons for the Vermont Steam Shipping Company, one of 4,000 tons for a Valparaiso shipping company, and one of 2,600 tons for a firm of Austrian shipowners.

The estimated value of the 325 Stock Exchange securities selected by the "Bankers Magazine" for monthly comparison is given as £3,151,695,000, at the prices on May 19 showing a decrease of £17,040,000, or, say, 0·54 per cent. as compared with the aggregate at the prices on April 20. The decline has occurred in spite of easier rates for money and favourable war news. Among investment stocks, it is pointed out, the only securities which have really held their own have been British funds, the improvement in Consols being materially assisted by the closing of a bear position. In other directions the favourable influence of cheaper money was entirely neutralised by other adverse factors. This was especially the case in English railway stocks, which, after a considerable improvement, gave way sharply on the prospect of heavy increase in working expenditure owing to the advance in the price of steam coal. Stocks of the southern lines were also depressed by fears as to the success of the Paris Exhibition and the extent of Continental travel during the forthcoming season. A feature among railways is the serious decline in many of the Indian stocks, "a matter due almost entirely to the recent action of the Indian Government in determining the rate of annuity to be paid to shareholders of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway." American railways, although one of the most active markets, have been depressed on the whole by realisations from New York, where markets continue to be disturbed by the industrial position and the forthcoming Presidential election. In spite of the decline in the value of money, bank shares have been one of the strongest markets, the advance both in English and foreign institutions being considerable. Insurance shares, on the other hand, have given away, some of the companies doing fire business being adversely affected by the recent disastrous conflagration at Ottawa. Gas and electric lighting stocks have been specially weak. Of other changes to note among what may be termed miscellaneous markets, brewery stocks have been dull, a sharp fall in Allsopp stocks being a prominent feature. Although business in the mining market has not been greatly stimulated by the military successes in South Africa, the movements in South African shares are favourable on balance.

In issuing their annual summer circular, Messrs. Booth Brothers, of St. Pancras, draw attention to the continued increase in the export trade and to the activity prevailing in the iron and steel industries, which if maintained will, in their opinion, cause the price of coal to rise still higher. They consider also that the miners are likely to demand substantial increases in wages, and altogether the prospect of any early return of coal prices to the normal is not bright. We assume, however, that should present values lead to a serious diminution in industrial consumption the coalowners will be compelled to reconsider their position. But certainly there are no present indications of a material fall.

According to New Orleans reports, exceptional interest in the progress of the Louisiana sugar-cane crop is this season being manifested, as an unusually large acreage has been planted with cane, and the start has promised so abundant a yield that there has been a general belief that the crop will be the largest sugar crop ever grown in Louisiana. As the Louisiana crops for two seasons past proved disappointing, there is all the more pronounced a desire for a large yield this season in order to recoup the planters for the losses sustained through the deficiencies of the previous crops. The last crop, it is stated, was barely more than half a normal crop, in consequence of the unprecedented frost of February, 1899. The outturn of sugar was even smaller than the tonnage of cane produced warranted; but this was due to the fact that an uncommonly large quantity of cane was saved for seed in order to make the large acreage since planted possible. About a month ago, the outlook for the crop of 1900 was very good. Circumstances have since modified exaggerated expectations, but there seems, nevertheless, every prospect that the sugar crop will prove the largest on record. The stubble crop does not promise as well as could be wished. This is attributed to the direct results of the frost of 1899, which injured the seed cane. As far as the plant cane is concerned the stand is very good. The cold, late spring and the absence of the usual warm weather during May have retarded the growth, but this backwardness can easily be made good later on. Great progress has been made in cultivation and all field work, and a good rain is desired, especially in those sections which have not been visited by showers, to freshen up plant life and improve the situation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	5	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	2	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	25	15	162
Total plague deaths to date	75,398	64,221	
Same date last year	3	5	75
Small-pox	2	1	
Cholera	17	15	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,183 as against 1,114, during the previous week. Out of the total number 99 died from plague, 90 from cholera and five from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 117, 72 and 12 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 500, while that of plague recorded was 53.

DISREGARD OF DANGER NOTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the authorities the apparent neglect to enforce the orders as to prosecution of trespassers contained in the warning notice put up at the railway crossing B. B and C. I. Railway, Parel station. The caution as to bodily risk run by trespassers is utterly disregarded by men, women and children daily. In the interests of humanity I would ask the authorities to strictly enforce the orders contained in the notice.—Yours, etc.

D. F. F.

June 19.

THE FAMINE.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote have forwarded to Mr. N. S. Glazebrook (Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund) the following further donations to the Fund received in response to the appeal made by them to friends in England:—

	£	s.	d
The Lady Wantage	150	0	0
The Marchioness of Bute	210	0	0
Mr. J. J. Hill	200	0	0
Mr. Astor	100	0	0
Countess of Dartrey	50	0	0
Contributed by certain former constituents	19	12	6
	£729	12	6

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 9th instant there was rain in the Deccan and Karnatak districts and Kolaba and in the Native States of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, Aundh and Akalkot. The fall was good or moderate in six talukas of Ahmednagar, three of Nasik and one of Belgaum, an in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj (Senior); elsewhere it was light. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Belgaum Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, where they have fallen or are stationary. The number of relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	834,01	895,026
Dependants	216,775	226,439
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	180,476	207,338

The numbers on works have considerably increased throughout Gujarat and the Deccan, except Satara, where there is a decrease of nearly 11,000, partly due to cholera, but mainly to the commencement of field operations. The numbers on gratuitous village relief have also increased in the Gujarat and Deccan districts, except Sholapur and Satara, which show slight decreases.

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Further improvement to the Chandola Tank.

Broach.—Clearing the Tank at Sawni in the Amod Taluka. Excavating the Simaltha Branch Drainage Channel from Ghamnad boundary to Ghamnad village. Three small works at Bhersan, Limdi and Gondhar.

Poona.—Digging trenches round forests and other forest works in Indapur, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Dhond.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking works at Wadali, taluka Chalisgaon, and at Nardana, taluka Sindkheda.

Satara.—Improving the Malhar Petha-Pandharpur Road.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 1,00,000 for village relief in Ahmednagar, Rs. 20,000 for village relief in Broach, Rs. 5,000 for village relief in Bijapur, Rs. 1,00 000 for kitchens in Ahmednagar, Rs. 20,000 for poor-houses in Ahmednagar, Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Satara, Rs. 28,000 for small works in Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,000 for small works in Nasik, Rs. 3 000 for contingent medical charges in connection with relief works, Rs. 1,000 for expenditure to be incurred in sending back to their homes Kathiawari beggars and other famine refugees in the Surat District.

Two special relief officers have been appointed to supervise the distribution of takavi advances in the Pramij Taluka and Modasa Mahal of the Ahmedabad District.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

AMENDMENT BILL.

THE above Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with Rule 22 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—Bill No. IV of 1900.

A Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

The statement of objects and reasons reads:—Government have recently had under consideration the question raised by the Bombay Municipality, of the propriety of calling upon the Port Trust, as one of the public bodies interested in the suppression of plague, to contribute to the expenditure incurred by the Municipality upon that object.

The conclusion come to has been that it is undesirable to require the Port Trust to undertake to share a liability incurred by the Municipality, the amount of which might be indefinite. At the same time, it is considered that the Port Trust might fairly be called upon to afford some aid to the Municipality.

By clause (3) of Section 33 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, as amended by Section 145 of City of Bombay Municipality Act, 1888, the Port Trust is allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. on the general tax leviable by the Municipality.

Government consider that this rebate is excessive and might be reduced to 5 per cent, with fairness both to the Municipality and the Port Trust.

It is proposed to amend the Act accordingly.

MUNICIPAL NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite concur with your correspondent "A Mazagonwallah" in his observations about a dirty little building just opposite the R. C. Church of our Lady of the Rosary at Mazagon, which to the discredit of the Municipality has been retained when all other buildings in that street have been knocked down. In the first place, a Parsi second class restaurant should never have been allowed near a church, and this shop is also a boarding-house. I have seen with my own eyes, on two occasions, native women insulted by persons coming out from the said restaurant, and as women have frequently to go to the R. C. Church as well as to the Cowley Father's Chapel close by, it is highly desirable on the grounds of morality and order that such boarding-houses should be located at a distance from churches. What are the Mazagon rate-payers' representatives doing and looking about? They will surely get no votes next time, unless they study the interests of the residents.

Now I am an orphan girl and have frequently to go to church and to my duties as a typewriter and will you believe it that I have on every occasion I need to pay a victoria gharry two annas extra to go to the church or Fort as owing to an eternal block at the Mazagon Dockyard Road consequent on drainage works going on, the victoriawalla have to take a longer turn, and instead of coming direct from the Buggee-stand to my cottage they have to go round about the big church at Mazagon and come via old Mazagon Bazaar. Can this be tolerated for months and months, and who shall repay my pecuniary losses? The drains should be quickly covered up and no nuisance and inconvenience caused to the public for months—nay nearly two years—a few weeks are quite sufficient for such works. I do sincerely hope the Executive and the Drainage Works Engineers will take some pity on poor young ladies like myself, and also other unprotected females, crossing the Irani shops after dusk. It is a pity we have not at the Municipal Corporation one or two gentlemen like Dr. Viegas and Mr. Katrack, with independence and courage to expose the faults of the officials and get immediate redress. Perhaps, one of them would oblige me by visiting the spots in question.—Yours, etc.,

ZANTHE.

IN the Railway Administration Report some interesting information is given regarding the Salween extension of the Mandalay-Kunlon line. This extension starts from mile 230 and runs for about 40 miles and its cost is estimated at the enormous figure of 98 1-4 lakhs, or over Rs. 2,42,000 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. It is believed that this figure could be very much reduced by a free use of sharp curves. Survey parties examined both banks of the Salween, it being thought that the cheaper route might be along the left bank, the river being bridged south of mile 268. One fact has been clearly established, namely, that the country is most difficult whichever route is followed, and until further detailed surveys have been made it is impossible to say which route should be followed. It appears to us that if 40 miles of railway are to cost nearly a crore of rupees the Salween extension might well be placed among the projects that can be indefinitely postponed. There are many lines in India which are urgently needed and which would cost less than a lakh per mile and these should have the preference over this expensive railway to nowhere. The Mandalay-Kunlon Railway was forced upon the Government of India by the home authorities, but there seems no good reason why it should ever be built much beyond Lashio, up to which point it would probably pay.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

BOXERS AT PAO-TING-FU.

EUROPEAN TROOPS LANDED.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4.

NEWS is to hand this week of another fierce attack on Catholic converts in the vicinity of Pao-ting-fu at a village called Kao-lo, 30 li from Tsing Hsien, and also at another place some 10 li from Tang-shu. No authentic details are as yet to hand, but there seems no room for doubt that at least sixty Christians have been killed. Some versions state that the Christians were holding service, when the chapel was attacked by Boxers, the doors fastened and the building fired. This would easily account for the great loss of life. Others say that though a chapel was burnt, there was no one inside it. That a lamentable loss of life has in some way occurred at the hands of the Boxers is, however, quite certain, and we are glad to hear that the French Admiral is expected here immediately. We hope that the French Government will be roused to take very defenite action in this matter now, and not pass it over. News is also to hand that the rioters are keeping things moving in Shantung. A native Christian was first killed at Kao-mi; then the German railway engineers were driven back; and lastly the Magistrate at Kao-mi has been murdered. They are evidently doing their best to test how far they can go unpunished—"P. d. T. Times."

THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

Drought, heat and duststorms are bad enough, but just to fill up the cup, we have been condemned to listen to unending stories of the murderous doings and intentions of the Boxers, the Empress-Dowager's pets. They are rapidly becoming her pests, and unless she speedily turns them down, they are likely to prove her ruins.

From Shantung these idiots have migrated in large numbers to Chihi, from the south of the province they swarmed to the vicinity of Peking and now they are in evidence all over the city itself. Had this mania been confined to the poor and ignornant classes, it would have been dangerous enough, but "it is certain now that the government are in sympathy with it." In an "official" drill-ground within a stone's throw of my house, Boxers assemble and go through their exercises, invigorating black arts and sciences. In the grounds adjoining the largest "official" barracks in this part of Peking, about a quarter of a mile from your correspondent's 'grass hut,' a Shantung Boxer Professor is regularly teaching and drilling the "official soldiers." In the most approved methods for exterminating 'foreign devils.'

In the mansion grounds of a Mongol Beg two minutes' walk from my 'hut' the same devilish lunacy is assiduously taught. On good authority I learn that large numbers of the soldiers under Prince Tuan and Duke Lan are Boxers. Further, there is a contingent of these savages inside the Forbidden City itself. Inflammatory placards have been posted outside several of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, also in the Southern City and throughout the surrounding country. As to the results of this craze, we are but imperfectly informed, it seems, however, to be certain that one Protestant convert has been barbarously murdered at Kung Ts'un, several have been wounded, and many forced to hide themselves or fly from their homes. Large numbers have been robbed or compelled to 'contribute' to the Boxer treasury. N. B.—Kung Ts'un is only 40 miles from Peking.

At Lei Shui, about 60 miles distant, some 20 Catholics have been butchered, many wounded, and others have had to fly for their lives.

At Hsi-ho-chung, 35 miles from Peking, 2 Catholics have been killed, 3 wounded and others robbed or chased away. Another report says that 4 were killed.

Report says that two days ago the soldiers sent to Lai Shui attacked the Boxers in earnest and that 13 were killed, several jumped into wells, and about 20 were taken prisoners. So far good, but unless the most vigorous measures are continued for some time longer, there is no reason to expect that this insane and murderous fanaticism will be crushed out. It is affirmed that the various Legations have brought sufficient pressure on the Tsung Li Yamen to ensure resolute action—but unless this pressure is maintained, further troubles may be confidently anticipated.

May 25.

Still the reports come. The days for attacks on Missions, and Native Christians are said to be all neatly arranged and that in due time the foreign devils and all their evil works will be sent to their appropriate destination. Refugee Christians, Catholic and Protestant, are daily coming in small numbers to Peking. They report that the Boxer drill and looting performances are going merrily on in the country, New editions of Boxer placards full of wrath against foreigners and Christians are still being posted in this city, and some of the Legation people are at last beginning to doubt their own infallibility in pooh-poohing the accounts sent to them of the progress and virulence of the Boxer propaganda. The open daily drill of the Boxers has been partially suppressed—in the city, but not in the country.

A young official in attendance on the Court E-Hoyuen told me yesterday that the health of the Emperor was very good. Meanwhile, an Anti-Conservative placard confidently foretells his speedy assassination and calls on the people to arouse and prepare to avenge his death. Four of the highest officials in Peking are denounced as murderous traitors ripe for the headsman's stroke.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The correspondent of the same paper at Tengchoufu, Shantung, writes:—We learn from high authority in Peking that the present regime has evidently concluded that seeing the native Christians are after all Chinese subjects, no foreign power will intervene in their behalf, and that provided no foreign lives are lost, it is perfectly safe to allow all so inclined to carry on their persecutions. Accordingly those in a position to know, predict troubles times ahead for the native Christians, both Protestants and Roman Catholics. That such a scheme of persecution could be practically worked out to a successful issue, seems too much for even such men as Yu Hsien and Li Pingheng to expect, for the simple reason that when persecution grows too severe, here and there a foreign pastor or priest will not hold aloof, but taking the risk, will expose himself in the attempt to rescue his people. The mob will do the rest, and there will be a Foreign Power to settle with. The pity of it is that to allow matters to reach such a culmination, seems to be in general the present policy of foreign governments; whether it is a good policy, or whether it would not be better to insist that these persecutions under official connivance, Boxer Societies, etc., shall be shelved once for all, hardly seems an open question.

Peking, May 26.

The General Commanding and seventy Imperial troops were killed in an engagement with the *I Hotuds* at Tinghsing, near Poating-fu. Large reinforcements have started for the scene. At Lutai men have been arrested for poisoning the wells. Refugees from the surrounding country are crowding into Peitang.

May 27.

The Ministers of the various Foreign Powers are dissatisfied with the Yamen's reply which they consider unsatisfactory. The Yamen's reply was that "the Boxers would be strictly forbidden. Consequently the Ministers have again held a conference to decide upon what steps are required to meet the present grave position, particularly what action is necessary to force the Empress-Dowager's Ministers to give a satisfactory reply to the Foreign demands forthwith. The Roman Catholic refugees at the French Cathedral here now number five hundred souls."

May 28.

The Boxers have burnt down the railway station and cut the telegraph wires near Lukochiao, on the Luan line. They are destroying the line. The French engineer has been wounded and the train to Paoting-fu stopped.

May 29.

Railway communication between Peking and Tientsin is interrupted on account of damage to the line. The Belgian Minister has gone for safe-conduct, escorted by a hundred soldiers. The Foreign Powers have decided to bring up Legation Guards to Peking.

LEGATION GUARDS.

The Powers that will send Legation Guards to Peking are:—Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan, Germany, Russia and Italy. The others have no ships in these waters at the moment. From what we can gather the guards of each Legation will number at least 200 men, or some 1,400 foreign troops in all.

It is reported on excellent authority that Russia holds a large force mobilized at Port Arthur ready

for immediate despatch to North China should the orders come to guard the Lu-han railway.

THE TAI LEH TROUBLES.

Canton, June 1.

The following is a copy of the sheet or rather the contents of the sheet that was being sold in the streets of Canton the other day, and which was described as a proclamation issued by his Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. It is called a decision to send soldiers to Tai Leik because of the destruction of the chapels and villages of the Roman Catholic Chinese living in that place. After this comes the name and titles of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. By his orders the Provincial Judge and the Brigadier-General were instructed to proceed at once to the scene of the disturbances lest the people who are evil-disposed should take the opportunity of creating additional trouble. No such proclamation has been put out by the Viceroy. Neither is it true where it speaks of the destruction of mission churches. The whole thing looks exactly like a suggestion to the rowdy class to do the things that are reported as having already been done. The shop where this false proclamation was printed has been closed by order of the Viceroy.

BOXERS AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, May 22nd.

"THE BOXER"

agitation is the great topic of conversation and interest here just now. What the Imperial edicts were expected and calculated to do for that movement has actually happened and now instead of being confined to one or two prefectures the whole province is more or less affected. Millions of people now believe that the time has come to expel the foreigners from China. The continuous drought and the imminence of famine is represented by wilful agitators to be through the anger of the Gods against foreign heresies. In many districts reports are being spread as to emissaries of the foreigners going everywhere poisoning the water, and the poor deluded people, well nigh frantic with terror, are cleaning out the wells, guarding them day and night, planting red flags on their houses to keep away the evil influences, and lastly join the "Boxers" who teach that by the aid of their charms victory against the foreigners is certain when all their troubles will end.

AROUND PAOTING-FU

open violence has been attempted on two occasions. The Catholics, however, on being attacked the first time managed to kill some sixty of their assailants; the second time victory rested with the Boxers and it is said many were killed and many more suffered the loss of every thing. A few mornings ago several men with but the smallest possible clothing and bleeding from wounds at one of the stations between Pao-ting-fu and Fung-tai, came asking for permission to board the train. They said they had barely escaped with their lives and wanted to go to Peking to lay the matter before their priests.

At Sung-chow at one time a mob collected and actually started to attack the Missionaries there, and now from

PEKING.

comes news of bricks thrown into the London Mission compound and some hundreds of Boxers surrounding the French Legation and being dispersed with difficulty. To-day also rumours are current here of an intended attack on the R. C. Cathedral in Peking and upon troops being ordered to defend they refused. If this last is true it will not be long before an attack will be made, as Peking is said to be swarming with "Boxers," and than if the troops refuse to protect will they not be after all only obeying the secret orders of the Dowager? This latter seems the more likely. If Britain is too much occupied to see to things, are the other Powers likely to miss what may be the golden opportunity to occupy Peking? That before many hours are over we may see in North China events of tremendous significance is only too possible.

In the meantime the order for our Marine guard to leave has been at the last moment countermanded and they remain for the present. We were told that the Boxers here were only prevented from attacking us by the knowledge that our Marines have "a machine gun which can kill several hundreds a minute!"

May 19.

A large number of women are joining the Boxers, and they profess to have second sight and prophesy. They have traced lost property and such like things, and great faith is consequently felt in them.

THE TROUBLE IN WEIHAIWEI.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

On the 25th ultimo, Colonel Bower and Major Penrose (our very best men) scorted by Captain Pereira and a Company of the 1st Chinese Regiment, together with Taotais Li and Yen and Captain Liu of the Chinese Navy, left here to delimit the Boundary of the territory leased to Great Britain.

Not many days elapsed before Colonel Bower saw that trouble was brewing and on the 1st instant Major Bruce with about 170 men made a hurried night march to render any assistance that might be required. Nothing happened, however, and these men returned to camp the next day, bringing the news that the Chinese Commissioners were held prisoners in a village "just outside" the British territory. It was generally understood, however that they were very willing prisoners, for no immediate steps were taken for their release. In the meantime trouble was brewing. Strange stories were told the natives about the British coming to steal their land, etc., etc., and on Saturday, the 5th instant, the climax was reached when these poor ignorant natives made a sudden and unprovoked attack on Major Penrose, who was at the time some distance away from Colonel Bower. Luckily the report of Major Penrose's revolver was heard by Colonel Bower who with his men at once advanced at the double and arrived on the scene none too soon, for Major Penrose whose revolver was now empty had been knocked down and had received some nasty bayonet wounds in the legs and some ugly bruises on the head. In the meantime Captain Pereira had been surrounded and knocked down, and a man armed with a pitchfork made a desperate lunge at the throat of the prostrate officer but most luckily for him the instrument had only two prongs which grazed his neck on either side, and before the man could make another attempt he was bayonetted from behind by one of Captain Pereira's own men. Pereira arose with a few scratches and a black eye and no doubt with a kindly feeling for that particular private. With the arrival of Colonel Bower and his men the natives were soon driven off leaving about 12 killed and many wounded.

Next day (Sunday) a large mob collected near the camp in charge of Captain. Watson, and it was ascertained that their intention was to make a night attack upon the little camp and had the plan been carried out no doubt the 1st Chinese Regiment would have suffered severely. As it was, however, Capt. Watson was on the alert, and the mob realizing that their plans were known at once started firing at about 600 yards with of course little or no effect, whilst the first signting shot from the Chinese Regiment brought down a man, after which the firing became pretty general the mob eventualy being driven off, leaving at least 15 dead and many wounded. The casualties on the side of the Chinese Regiment on this occasion were almost nil the most serious being that of a man whose hand was shattered by a bullet. Throughout this trying affair the men of the Chinese Regiment behaved splendidly and I have only heard of one desertion in the field. It remains to be said that most of these men were fighting against their friends and relations.

On Monday all available troops were sent out to the front together with about 60 Marines from the Mainland camp, but no further trouble ensued. As the barracks were now practically deserted the Peacock moved over to within easy range of the barracks—and "the native city." But nothing happened. In the meantime proclamation had been posted in each village demanding one man from each family to fight the foreigner. Notice was also sent to the men of the Chinese Regiment informing them that if they did not at once desert, their homes would be burnt and their families murdered! But so far the troops have proved remarkably loyal. It would of course be extremely difficult to point out the author of these documents.

On the 9th inst., Major Penrose having sufficiently recovered was brought in to Weihaiwei by our indefatigable Surgeon Major Starr.

It was now decided to oust the Chinese Commissioners from their so called confinement, and on the 10th inst., part of the Chinese Regiment started for the village where these bright sparks were supposed to be confined, but there was no trouble at all about the release of these gentlemen who came out very quickly on the near approach of the Chinese Regiment. The news of this disturbance had of course been wired to the various head quarters and the Chinese Government had despatched 500 Braves to assist the British, if necessary. Major Bruce inspected these troops before he returned. The Chinese Commissioners were at once sent in to Weihaiwei and the delimitation of the boundary has for the time being come to a stop.

This trouble has brought all work at Weihaiwei to a standstill as nearly all the workmen have left for their various homes.

The Chinese Regiment are to remain out under canvas for at least one month, moving round the territory, and they will have with them a company of marines and a few Blue Jackets. It is useless crying over spilt milk but had these country people been given to understand in an "unequivocal" manner "by their own officials" that henceforth they would be under British rule, I do not think this trouble would have occurred. But so far they have, so to speak, been between two fires and so long as Chinese officials are permitted to remain in the Territory, and especially the wailed city of Weihaiwei, so long will there be trouble with the natives.

WOUNDED BELGIANS ARRIVE AT PEKING.

Hongkong, June 4.

Further information is now to hand in regard to the fighting between refugees and a party of "Boxers."

It seems that there were no British or American missionaries in the refugee party, and that, instead of four of the party being killed (as reported in the above telegram), seven of the party are missing.

The lives of the missing refugees are despaired of.

Twenty-three refugees—Belgian engineers—have arrived (at Peking), nearly all being wounded.

They reached safety after enduring awful sufferings.

"BOXERS" STILL ACTIVE.

Hongkong, June 6.

The situation created by the depredations of the Boxers in the vicinity of Tientsin is still serious.

The foreign inhabitants of Tientsin are fully prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

More men are being landed from the foreign men-of-war anchored off Taku Forts.

Everyone in Tientsin is armed.

The trains going to and from Peking are irregular in their running.

The mission stations at Paotingfu are reported to be in great danger.

The deaths from wounds of the Revds. J. Robinson and H. Norman, missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, are confirmed.

(The Revds. J. Robinson and H. Norman were missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and were quartered at Yung-ching, in Chihli Province. The mission station is probably some distance out of Peking or Tientsin.)

PEKING ISOLATED.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.

A telegram from Tientsin, dated Wednesday, states that an attempt was made there on Wednesday to get a train through to Peking, but the attempt failed.

All intercourse with Peking has been stopped since yesterday.

There are now 600 troops (of all nations) at Tientsin.

They have with them six guns.

The Chinese are frightened at this display of force.

THE FOREIGN SAILORS LAND.

Hongkong, June 8.

The British Legation at Peking, communicating at noon on Thursday to Tientsin, reports that the following foreign sailors have been landed in consequence of the Boxer disturbances:—British 308, Americans 150, French 141, Russians 105, Japanese 95, Germans 80, Italians 80, total 965 men.

A telegram from Tientsin, of Thursday's date, says that the the train service between Tientsin and Peking is still failing, owing to the depredations of the Boxers. The Chinese cannot remove the Boxers from their position on the railway line. The Tsung-li-Yamen refuses permission for the foreign forces at Tientsin to clear the line. As a result the foreign sailors may go up to Peking by boat. The telegraph line between Tientsin and Peking is still in working order. More foreign troops, with guns are being landed. General Nieh, an officer of the Chinese army, with a body of Chinese troops, was fighting the Boxers on Wednesday at Yangtsun.

THE TRUSAN EXPEDITION.

THE SARAWAK FORCES SUCCESSFUL.

The Sarawak *Gazette* publishes an account of the expedition sent by the Rajah of Sarawak against two hostile chiefs named Dayong and Okong in the interior of the Trusan district, none of which falls within Brunei territory. The expedition consisted of 800 men. The tribes against which it was directed mustered from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The expedition was commanded by Mr. Ricketts, the Resident of Limbang, who was accompanied by the Rajah Muda of Sarawak. The expeditionary force had an easy victory early in May against Dayong, the first chief encountered. His men's mode of warfare was to fire a few shots at the advancing force and then to run away. Many of their guns did not go off owing to the bad powder used. The Sarawak casualties were two killed and two wounded. Twenty-five of the enemy fell. The plunder taken by the victors is valued at under dols. 2,000. Two days afterwards, 16th May, the force reached Okong's place. His men showed little fight and fled with the loss of five killed. There was hardly any plunder owing to the enemy having carried off all their property. A large number of houses belonging to the two chiefs were burned, after which the expedition returned with slight loss. There can be little doubt, says Mr. Ricketts, that the punishment of Okong and Dayong will be a warning to other tribes of the interior of the Trusan, and that before long there should be a revival of trade. For years attempts have been made to prevent these two chiefs from killing and blackmailing without having recourse to strong measures but without effect, so that it was time steps were taken, as the chiefs were getting to think that the Government was powerless to deal with them, and their crimes were on the increase.

THE SECOND SALE OF LAND AT MASAMPO

While Japan was absorbed in the Imperial Wedding, there was quietly going on at Masampo, on the 30th ultimo, the second sale of land. Of the total sections offered for sale 68, 55 were brought down under the hammer and the rest withdrawn, as there was no bidding for them. The sum realized was Yen 5,133 1-2 against the estimated price of Yen 3,098. Eighteen lots went to Japanese, besides two and six lots respectively purchased by the Japanese Consulate and the Post office; sixteen lots to English; and thirteen lots to Russians. As on the first occasion, the official languages used by the auctioneers were English and Japanese. If the whole proceedings were remarkable for anything, it was for the complete absence of excitement, which characterized the first auction sale. Perhaps it will be remembered that on the first occasion the total sum realized for the land (30,185 square metres) was Yen 49 342 against the estimated price of Yen 1,811. Compared with the result of the second sale, the difference becomes obvious.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS.

THE whole problem of the use of electricity in motor cars is determined by the life and capacity of the battery, and the merits of any accumulator should really be judged to a great extent by the condition of its batteries after six months' daily use in a motor vehicle. So long as a range of 40 miles per charge, at speeds not exceeding 10 miles per hour, meets the requirements of an automobilist, electricity, at a cost of not more than 2d. per British thermal unit is at least on a par with steam, or oil even for heavy traffic. Where these limits are exceeded, electricity is inadmissable. Distances greater than 40 miles, and speeds greater than 10 miles an hour, involve prohibitive deadweight add excesssive discharge rates. It is a pity that no electrical motor vehicles for heavy traffic have yet been brought to the practical stage, as this is to be regretted for several reasons. The ease with which each of the four wheels of a lorry can be driven is of particular importance in respect of available propulsive effort, whilst the motors and batteries can readily be disposed so as to leave the entire platform free for merchandise. The weight of accumulators is not included in the legal tare of 3 tons, and the slower rates of speed demanded in this class of traffic should permit of a low ratio of battery weight to total moving weight. Experience has shown that, with a total moving weight of 6 tons, one-third being batteries, vehicle and load, the effective distance is about 48 miles at a speed of 8 miles per hour, and only about 24 miles at a speed of 15 miles per hour on average roads. It must be borne in mind that the cells deteriorate sadly when used for high speeds; nevertheless, results have been attained on a motor vehicle by electricity which surpasses anything by any other kind of motive power. The high speed of 65 miles an hour has been got by a motor vehicle specially built for speed; but, more important still, starting from rest, the average speed for the first kilometre was 46 1-2 miles an hour. It is safe to say that no locomotive has ever achieved this result; that is, a distance of a mile covered from rest in less than 80 seconds; and those who witnessed the trials say that the start of the electrical carriages under these conditions left the same kind of impression on the observers as the start of a rocket. There is little doubt that these results could be beaten if the consequent expense were to be faced; but, according to report, the batteries were themselves practically destroyed in the run; and, at any rate, the contesting vehicles were not only towed out to the scene of the trial, but towed home again afterwards; and the trial, though interesting as showing the possibilities and use of electricity, must not at all be taken as giving results which could be of use for practical purposes.—"Engineering."

ALL fishermen in Northern India will be glad to learn that a great effort is to be made to improve the fishing in the Giri River below Simla. It has fallen off sadly of late years, but the measures now proposed to be taken should restore it to its old state. The Committee of the Fishing Club which deals with the Giri have decided to put an end to all netting and not to let out any part of the river. The Maharaja of Patiala has very kindly consented to stop netting in his section of the Giri above and including Kharghanoo, which is equivalent to making a present to the Club of Rs. 400 annually. At a meeting of members in Simla on June 5th it was resolved to place more watchers on the water, and to ask the Sirmur State to reduce the rent from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 800 a year, and at the same time to take more precautions to stop poaching. It is hoped that when these measures become known to anglers more members will join the Club, the Honorary Secretary of which is Captain Baker-Carr of the Viceroy's personal staff.

EUROPEAN WAR-SHIPS IN CHINESE WATERS.

THE War-ships a fortnight ago in far Eastern Waters were as follows:—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Rigs.	Tons.	Guns.	I H P	Captains.	Last reported at
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1760	10	3000	Comdr C G F M Cradock	Weihaiwei
Algerine	sloop	1050	6	1400	Comdr R H Johnston Stewart	Weihaiwei
Aurora	armoured cruiser 1st class	5600	12	8500	Captain E H Bayly	Weihaiwei
Barfleur	battleship 1st class	10500	14	13000	Captain G T Warrender	Weihaiwei
Bonaventure	cruiser 2nd class	4360	10	9000	Captain A H Smith Dorien	Manila
Centurion	battleship 1st class	10300	14	13000	Captain J R Jellicoe	Weihaiwei
Daphne	sloop	1140	8	2000	Comdr C W Winnington-Ingram	Canton
Endymion	cruiser 1st class	7350	12	10000	Captain G A Callaghan	Nagasaki
Esk	g-bt 3rd class coast defence	363	3	200	Lieut-Comdr C Chadwick	Shanghai
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5700	Lieut-Comdr R J Keyes	Weihaiwei
Firebrand	gunboat 2nd class	455	4	450	.....	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	.....	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	.....	Hongkong
Hermione	cruiser 2nd class	4360	10	9000	Captain R S D Cumming	Shanghai
Humber	storeship	1640	...	1640	Captain H J Davison	Weihaiwei
Linnet	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	2	870	Captain Wm W Smythe	Hongkong
Orlando	armoured cruiser 1st class	5600	12	8500	Captain J H T Burke	Amoy
Peacock	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut-Comdr P Coode	Weihaiwei
Phœnix	gunboat	1015	6	1400	Comdr R G Fraser	Weihaiwei
Pigmy	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut-Comdr J F Green	Manila
Pique	gunboat	756	..	...	Captain Harry C Reynolds	Manila
Plover	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut-Comdr C V de M Cowper	Singapore
Redpole	gunboat	805	6	720	Lieut-Comdr C F Corbett	Hongkong
Rosario	gunboat	980	2	...	Comdr M A W Hamilton	Singapore
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Comdr H C Carr	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Comdr Oldham	Shanghai
Swift	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	2	870	.....	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4650	6	...	Commodore Francis Bowell	Hongkong
Terrible	cruiser 1st class	14200	30	25000	Captain Percy Scots C B	Hongkong
Undaunted	armoured cruiser 1st class	5000	12	8500	Captain A C Clarke	Hongkong
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	...	450	Comdr W O Lyne	Shanghai
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5900	Lieut Morton	Weihaiwei
Wivern	coast defence ship armoured	2750	4	1000	.....	Hongkong
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut-Comdr H D S Watson	Shanghai
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut-Comdr H E Hidman	Shanghai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H P	Captains.	Last reported at
Zenta	Austrian cruiser	2500	—	—	Captain Montolmann	Shanghai
Aspic	French gunboat	475	3	450	Commander Journe	Saigon
D'Entrecasteaux	French flagship	8100	—	—	Captain de Marolles	Nagasaki
Descartes	French cruiser	4000	14	8500	Captain Philibert	Yokohama
Eclaireur	French cruiser	1668	8	2050	Captain Texier	Taku
Jean Bart	French cruiser	4500	—	—	Captain Aubin	Nagasaki
Kersaint	French gunboat	1250	6	2200	Captain de la Motte du Portail	Saigon
Leon	French gunboat	470	—	—	Captain Perot	Hongkong
Pascal	French cruiser	3988	14	8500	Captain Motet	Shanghai
Surprise	French gunboat	629	2	900	Captain Mornet	Kwongchauwan
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Blondel	Kwongchauwan
Gefion	German cruiser	4109	10	9000	Captain Rolinann	Manila
Hertha	German cruiser	6000	—	—	Captain Usedom	Nagasaki
Illis	German gunboat	1000	10	—	Comdr W Laris	Kobe
Irene	German cruiser	4200	8	2930	Captain Stein	Nagasaki
Kaiserin Augusta	German cruiser	6331	20	14000	Captain Gulish	Shanghai
Seeadler	German 2rd class cruiser	1640	15	2200	Captain Schack	en route
Elba	Italian crusier	2732	12	6500	.....	Shanghai
Zaira	Portuguese gunboat	528	—	—	Captain Fantes	Hongkong
Admiral Kornieloff	Russian cruiser	5500	16	9000	Captain Yakolieff	Nagasaki
Aleout	Russian gunboat	810	2	750	Captain Parenego	Vladivostoc
Bobre	Russian bloop	950	2	1150	Captain Boisman	Nagasaki
Dimitry Donskoy	Russian cruiser	6000	16	7000	Captain Shanin	Port Arthur
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Captain Serebrennikff	.....
Gremiastchy	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Captain Miklashevsky	Nagasaki
Koreetz	Russian sloop	1200	9	2150	Captain Silliman	Nagasaki
Mandshur	Russian sloop	1200	3	1400	Comdr Kachaloff	Chemulpo
Navarin	Russian 2nd class battleship	10600	4	—	Captain Grigorieff	Nagasaki
Otvajny	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Captain Copriaroff	Nagasaki
Petropavlovsk	Russian battleship	12000	—	—	Captain Grevais	Nagasaki
Rossia	Russian cruiser	12200	28	—	Captain Domojiroff	Port Arthur
Rozboynik	Russian cruiser	1930	—	—	Captain Komaroff	Foochow
Rurik	Russian flagship	10323	26	13250	Comdr Haupt	Port Arthur
Silatch	Russian gunboat	950	2	1125	Captain Barnaloff	Port Arthur
Sissoi Veliky	Ruselan 2nd class battleship	10000	14	8500	Captain Mollas	Nagasaki
Sivootch	Russian gunboat	950	2	1120	Captain Soubatin	Nagasaki
Vladimir Monamach	Russian armoured cruiser	6000	16	7000	Captain Prince Ouchtoungby	Nagasaki
Vsadnik	Russian gunboat	500	11	3500	Captain Rogulin	Port Arthur
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	1230	6	1194	Comdr Shkruff	Port Arthur
Bennington	U S gunboat	1710	6	3136	Comdr P D Taussi	Manila
Brooklyn	U S flagship	9000	—	—	Admiral C M Thomas	Manila
Callao	U S gunboat	137	1	255	Lieut Benjamin Tappan	Manila
Castine	U S gunboat	1177	3	2199	Comdr S W Very	Nagasaki
Charleston	U S cruiser	7350	8	6866	Captain E W Pigman	Ashore
Concord	U S gunboat	1700	6	3405	Lieut-Comdr J B Brigg	Manila
Helena	U S gunboat	1357	8	1988	Captain E K Moore	Manila
Manila	U S gunboat	1057	2	750	Lieut-Comdr A P Nazro	Manila
Monadnock	U S monitor	3990	6	3000	Comdr J Mc Gowan	Manila
Monocacy	U S gunboat	1370	6	850	Comdr G A Bicknell	Shanghai
Monterey	U S monitor	4084	4	5244	Comdr G W Pegnian	Hongkong
Newark	U S cruiser	4083	—	—	Captain Bowman McCullam	Manila
Oregon	U S 1st class battleship	10288	16	11111	Captain G F F Wilde	Hongkong
Petrel	U S gunboat	892	4	1045	Comdr C Cornwell	Manila
Princeton	U S gunboat	1000	6	800	Comdr Harry Knox	Manila
Wheeling	U S gunboat	1000	6	1031	Comdr W T Burwel	Shanghai
Yorktown	U S gunboat	1000	6	1801	Comdr C S Sperry	Iloilo
Yosemite	U S cruiser	6179	10	3800	Captain G E Ide	Guam

WHO WILL OWN AFRICA?

MYSTERIOUS PROPHET AND HIS MILLIONS.

BY T. R. THRELFALL, F.R.G.S.

II.—THE FIERY CRESCENT.

THERE is something wondrously romantic in the fact that the peace of the world should be seriously endangered by a man whom no living European has seen, and of whom comparatively little is known. Yet everyone who has travelled in North Africa knows that at the mention of Sidi Senussi's name the quick eye of the Arab will flame and his nostrils quiver even as he turns the Christian's searching question adroitly aside. And little wonder, for that name rouses his religious enthusiasm and reminds him that the day is at hand when the Faithful shall rise, sweep the accursed infidels from the wide domain of North Africa, and re-establish a great Mahommedan Empire.

At the call of this mysterious prophet millions are ready to rush forth to battle and certain death Even in Turkey and Morocco, both of which claim to have the true leader of the Faithful, the power and influence of Sidi Sanussi is extending, and their rulers hesitate to restrict or question its progress. Who, then, is he Whence does he come? Where does he live What is his policy, and his ability to face the forces of the colonising powers of Christendom?

HOW IT BEGAN.

Sidi Mohammed ben Ali es-Senussi, the father of the present Senussi, and the founder of the sect bearing his name, was born at Mostaganem, in Algeria, in the second decade of the nineteenth century. Sharp, eager, and ambitious he soon sufficiently mastered the Koran and became a lawyer, a position highly esteemed among Mahommedans. He was, however, a man of independent judgment and fearless speech, consequently he soon got into trouble with the Turkish authorities, who, at that time exercised undisputed sway over North Africa. After spending a seven years' exile in Morocco, he became a saint, and returning to Algeria, preached his reforming doctrines, and, as a consequence, became so objectionable to the easy-going, orthodox Faithful that an attempt was made to poison him. Escaping to Mecca, however, he so impressed the leaders of the Shadli sect with his learning, ability, and entousiasm, that, on the death of the head of that order, the original Senussi was elected his successor. During his sojourn in the southern and more fanatical portion of Arabia he greatly impressed large numbers of the strict and powerful sect of Wahabees, and secured many followers among them. Nor was this surprising, for, like El Wahab, he inculcated the most rigid temperance and Puritanism. In other words, he leapt back to the founders of Mahommedanism, and declared that the use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and other luxuries was a crime, a was the wearing of silk and other articles of personal adornment. At the same time, he so impressed his followers with the necessity and wisdom of good government that to-day, wherever Senussism has taken root, it has raised and ennobled the people.

Resolved that the order should not die with him, Senussi announced that his son was the true Mahdi, or Guide, whom Mahommedans all the world over have been yearning for. In proof of this he pointed out that this son had blue eyes, one arm longer than the other, and the sacred mark between his shoulders, all of which were traditionally stated as certain indication of the advent of the long-promised one. So solemn a declaration from their great saint, supported by such overwhelming evidence, was enough for the disciples, and they hailed the announcement with passionate eagerness.

SPREADING THE FAITH.

But even the greatest Mahommedan saint must like ordinary mortals, go, and accordingly in 1859 Sidi Mohummed es-Senussi died, and his son, the man who is now exerting such power over nearly half the Dark Continent reigned in his stead.

The present Senussi is about fifty-one years of age. Although some may imagine because he is past middle life he is unfitted for the carrying out of great enterprises, it must be remembered that among Oriental nations age and experience count for much, and that a youthful saint is as scarce as a white crow. For all practical purposes, therefore, Senussi is young enough to set half the world afire. He has only been seen by one European—to wit, the late Dr. Nachtigal, who certainly appeared to be greatly impressed with him. Alike from the impressions of that celebrated traveller as well as from information which has gradually filtered out from natives, he is a man of education, with a thorough grasp of affairs, a close knowledge of the progress of events alike in Africa and Europe, and a clear and far-sighted policy, carried out with unfaltering determination.

Before dealing with the methods where-with he works, it may be well to give some indication of his statesmanlike policy. On several occasions when it has been reported to him that caravans of slaves have been crossing the desert on their way from the Soudan to Egypt or Morocco, he has sent his emissaries to buy them, and has paid so liberally as to earn the gratitude of the slave dealers. Each convoy has been brought to Jerabub, entertained for some time, and the younger slaves educated; then the entire body has been sent back to its own country. It was by this means that he secured control of the great State of Wadai, and dictated the election of the Sultan—in fact, it is asserted that the whole of the male population of this country of 8,000,000 people is affiliated to his order.

LULL BEFORE STORM.

Possibly one of the most significant indications of his power and consistent policy is seen in the fact that, despite the enormous membership of the order, exceeding as it does 9,000,000 we seldom hear of any local outbreaks.

The nearness of Jerabub to the Mediterranean seaboard was a source of some difficulty to Senussi. It is a well-known fact that for years he has been storing up arms and ammunition, and as much of this was landed at Benghasi or Derna it naturally aroused the attention of the French authorities who threatened interference. With the greatest secrecy therefore Senussi removed his headquarters to Joffo in the Kufra oasis. Surrounded by inaccessible deserts, with the caravan routes only known to his faithful followers, with wells fifty and sixty miles apart, he is 500 miles as the crow flies from the nearest point on the Mediterranean or the Nile. As at Jerabub he is storing up arms and ammunition, he has established factories for the manufacture of warlike material, he is educating fully 1,500 youths every year to act as missionaries, and has also, it is asserted, always 5,000 camels ready to transport his materials or immediate followers to any point he may wish. When it is remembered that this process has been going on for years and that he has unlimited wealth at his command, as well as many millions of brave and fanatical followers, it will be seen that he will prove a hundred times more formidable an antagonist than the late Khalifa.

ACCUMULATING ARMS.

Save his Mokadims, no one sees the face of Senussi. If he appears in the great convent he is veiled. Inasmuch as his followers observe evidence of his power on every hand, find the sacred symbol marked alike on cattle, slaves, and household furniture amid the highlands of Algeria, as in the swamps of the Southern Soudan, they are naturally profoundly impressed with this mystery, and hence Senussi is a colossal being of infinite power and beneficence. Here, again we have another instance of his statesmanship.

In addition to maintaining agents in all parts of Africa north of the Equator, there is every reason to believe that Senussi has his spies in several European towns. All these send in reports, and thus the mysterious leader and his no less secret council are kept well informed of everything that transpires around them. And though women play an exceedingly subordinate part in Mahommedanism, yet the great brotherhood finds a place for them, for attractive courtesans are frequently employed, not only to spread the faith, but also to worm out information. While affiliation to the brotherhood will secure food, clothing, and shelter for the poorest wayfarer, and rank and wealth demand no unusual consideration, the dagger of the assassin is not infrequently employed. The well-to-do have to pay into the grand treasury 2 1-2 per cent. of their capital, while the other classes give corn, dates, or ivory, the very poorest, according to Mr. Sylva White, "giving their services either as labourers in the oasis or as spies, poisoners and assassins." Implicit obedience is exacted, and who so by word or sign divulges any secret of the order is not allowed much time to reflect on his mistake.

(To be continued.)

ONE of the funniest things I have seen (says "Truth") in connection with the birthday honours list is a printed memoir of one of the new baronets which appears to have been sent round to most of the London morning and evening papers prior to the issue of the "Gazette." To some unkind people this might look like advertising, but for my part I am impressed the with ingenuous modesty of the embryo baronet, who was evidently deeply conscious of the fact that no one, even in an omniscient newspaper office, would have known who he was or why on earth he had got a barronetcy unless the fullest particulars were communicated to the press beforehand. It may be wise as well as modest for some of the recipients of birthday honours to assume this ignorance on the part of the press and the public. At the same time I should advise a man to make very sure indeed that his name is going to be in the "Gazette" before sending out a communication of this kind—even with the intimation given in the above case, "Private till official publication."

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE daily papers supply us with the information that some of the prospective aspirants for champion ship honours have already arrived at St. Andrews. Noticeable amongst them is James Braid, who had round about with A. H. Scott; but both these players had to succumb to the hops of the North. Andrew Kirkaldy, who, it is pleasant to relate, appears to be in good form. Andrew is reported to have said that "they will no catch him if he can only lead by five strokes on the first day." I can quite believe that the rest of the competitors will find it a difficult task to make up five strokes on the burly Scot on the second day; but "you must first catch your hare," and five strokes is a substantial margin to lead such a field as will be performing at St. Andrews next week.

At a corresponding date last season the majority of the leading professionals had met in serious combat. Cruden Bay, Mid-Surrey, and Eastbourne had all helped to give an indication as to the prospective chances of Vardon, Herd, Taylor, and others in the great event in June. But this year never an item of importance has taken place to assist the prognostications of the prophets. Certainly White has been in Chisholm in a home-and-home match, whilst Herd has had an opportunity of obtaining his revenge at the expense of Williamson, who had divided honours with Sayers, at North Berwick, and young Gaudin, at Nottingham and Trafford Park. But none of these events, interesting though they were, can be said to have any serious bearing on the championship. Williamson can be said to have still maintained the steady form he exhibited at the back end of last season, whilst Sayers and Herd have proved that they can still hold their own with the most promising of the younger generation. Gaudin, too, by his preformance at Trafford Park against Williamson, has undoubtedly enhanced his reputation but what we want to know is—whether Vardon's tour in America has effected the brilliancy and accuracy of his game; how Taylor is playing; what chance Braid has of defeating the renowned English pair, and whether the trio mentioned will prove equal to the task of holding the redoubtable Kirkaldy on his native heath. Last season club enterprise had, as I said, supplied us with the information that Vardon was still in irresistible form and that the player who was to beat him at Sandwich would have to show golf very much out of the common; but this year there is an element of doubt which imparts an added interest to the coming meeting at St. Andrews. It may be that the tournament to be held at Musselburgh just previous to the championship will tend to dispel this uncertainty, but Musselburgh is not St. Andrews, and the indications of form to be gleaned from the little course near Edinburgh may prove misleading, as they have frequently done in the past.

The sensational feature of the spring meeting at Formby last week was the form exhibited by Mr. A. G. Hogg on the first day of the meeting. When Mr. Hilton had finished in 83 in the morning, and Mr. G. F. Smith and others of the leading players had failed to improve upon these figures, it was generally anticipated that the medal would once again find a resting place in its old quarters, particularly as the day was far from favourable for scoring, a strong north-west wind making matters particularly difficult on the outward journey, a fact which even Mr. Hogg himself found, as he required 45 for the outward nine holes. It was on the homeward journey, however, that he began to make up his leeway, and with a wonderful total of 35 easily took precedence with a score of 80. This not only enabled him to annex the scratch honours, but also to secure first place in the handicap list—a rich harvest, and thoroughly well deserved.

On the second day Mr. Hogg was not so successful, Mr. Hilton taking the scratch award with a score of 79, which, however, does not compare so favourably with that of Mr. Hogg's on the previous day as it would appear to do on paper, as the weather conditions were infinitely more favourable. Following Mr. Hilton came Mr. G. F. Smith with 83, and Mr. P. J. T. Henery with 86.

The Formby Green, which, with the exception of the 16th hole, was stretched out to its very fullest extent, was, on the whole, in excellent condition, but the putting greens, although apparantly in rare trim were found, very trying to many of the competitors. Indeed, I never remember having heard at a meeting so many references to short putts being missed during the course of the round, a state of affairs no doubt due to the fact that the recent cold winds had retarded the growth of the young, soft grass, and had made the growth of a stronger nature, harder and more bristly. But whatever was the cause there can be no doubt that the holing-out from short distances was unusually difficult, this being probably accentuated in some instances by the quaint and interesting positions in which some of the holes were placed. A notable example the 17th on the second day, was the innocent cause for the use of a certain amount of ancient English.

I notice an interesting point raised in the query column in "Golf Illustrated," as to whether it is customary to alter the handicap of players during the course of a meeting which extends over more than one day. The editor hazards the opinion that it is customary not to change the handicaps in a meeting which does not extend over more than two days. It would be interesting to learn the instance upon which he bases this opinion, as in the North it is the habit of handicapping officials to pay attention to the winners on the first day; and although I know there are clubs who have a rule that no handicap shall be subject to alteration during the course of a meeting. I think they

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE foreign papers discuss events in South Africa with more calmness than has lately distinguished them, and the serious organs at length recognise that success lies before us. It is, however, curious to see in what a grudging spirit some of the German papers regard recent events. The "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" has a difficult task in attempting to make everything appear to our disadvantage, and it calls to its help the "Journal de St. Petersbourg," which appears to entertain great hopes of the success of the Boers, and points out that Lord Roberts's troops are "no better than Sir Redvers Buller's," and that some of his difficulties are even greater. The immediate subject of our Berlin contemporary is the Boer raid into the south-eastern corner of the Orange State, of which it remarks that our enemies succeeded in completely upsetting our plans by employing their customary tactics, and in causing us to use up our horses and transport animals, thus greatly prolonging the campaign. They are also credited with having destroyed the moral effect upon the people of the Orange State which had been brought about by Lord Roberts's earlier operations. The spirit in which the "Heeres-Zeitung" approaches its subject may be seen in its statement that Lord Roberts's next work would be to pacify the district ravaged, and that fire and sword would probably be the methods. It also pictures Lord Methuen as in a very doubtful situation at Boshof, and remarks that we had almost lost hope of relieving Mafeking.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" discusses the same subject, but in a rather different spirit. It recognises that the incursion made by the Boers into the Wepener district, though it was attended by a certain success, was without any real influence upon the campaign. It describes the operations by which Lord Roberts hoped to cut off the retreating Boers, and expresses the opinion that they were not carried out with sufficient energy and rapidity. The Boer raid ended ignominiously, according to the semi-official organ. They had begun by a bold initiative in their operations at Reddersburg and Smithfield, but their attempts against Lord Roberts's communications were abortive, and they were content with a tactical defensive, and in the end were broken up and demoralised. In relation to this matter the *Wochenblatt* remarks that discipline is greatly wanting in their ranks.

The "France Militaire" is making a great effort to deduce lessons from the campaign, and it has now an article embodying general considerations upon the campaign in Natal. It remarks that the tactics of the Boers rest entirely in the superiority of fire suddenly unmasked, and that they use their mobility excellently to this end. This mobility has also been used in the combat to give an unusual extension to the fighting front, compelling us to spread our forces and scatter our fire. Such a method is not unlikely to lead a combatant into error in regard to the value of tactical points temporarily reinforced, and to lead him to false manœuvres. High praise is given to the Boers as marksmen who thoroughly understand fire discipline, but on the other hand they are described as content generally with the defence, not attempting to complete their success by a counter-attack The "France Militaire" blames us for attempting to attack the Boer positions with the methods of Aldershot and Salisbury Plain. We are particularly censured for incomplete reconnaissance, for inadequate preparation by artillery fire, resulting from the disproportion between the number of guns and the length of the front, for our failure to procure a superior infantry fire—we do not possess the "tactical dogma and do not know how to manœuvre"—for failure to preserve the proper tactical link between the artillery and infantry, and for neglecting to secure by field works the positions we have captured.

In 1898 an important change was made by the adoption of a shorter term of enlistment for the Infantry of the Line, viz., three years with the colours, and nine in the Reserve. The experiment in consequence of draft necessities was during that year restricted to fifty men for each battalion at home, while regiments with both battalions abroad were debarred from taking recruits of this class. Last year the restrictions were removed, and although it was originally intended that only one hundred recruits enlisted for three years were to be taken in each battalion, yet practically this condition was not enforced. It is admitted, however, that the result has proved disappointing, as the number enlisted for the infantry under these provisions in 1899 was less by 585 than that for the nine months of 1898 when, as the report puts it, "the system was a novelty, and had not become generally known." The idea of the change was that it would attract a better class of men to the ranks and that many of those enlisting under these terms would afterwards extend their service, those doing so being the class of men who remain with the colours from pure love of soldiering. Regimental officers entertained doubts from the first as to the success of the innovation, and again the regimental officers seem to have been sound.

All sorts of suggestions are being made as to the uniform of Highland regiments. Even the officers of these regiments themselves are apparently doubtful whether the kilt is quite suitable for service in a country like South Africa. There would be nothing gained, however, by any hasty decision in the matter. The present is scarcely the moment for deciding whether the kilt is or is not serviceable for the purposes of war. Various proposals have been made for bettering it, but none of them so far as we are able to judge are altogether practical and even if they were it is questionable whether they would prove acceptable to the regiments concerned, for no one who has ever been associated with Highland battalions will fail to recognise the part that *esprit de corps* plays among them. In all the circumstances the wisest course would be perhaps to let the matter stand over for consideration.

It will be time enough for commanding officers of the Highland battalions to report what their experiences have been when the fighting is all over. If, as is stated, the kilt has failed to fulfil all the conditions of an active service field dress, a representative committee of Highland officers would be able without much difficulty to recommend improvement; but, to talk glibly of doing away with the Highland uniform altogether, or introducing a universal tartan, is to display ignorance not only of Highland military traditions, but of the character of the races from which most of the officers and men of our Highland regiments are drawn. The aim of the War Office at the present time is to encourage recruiting in Scotland. Any interference with the uniform of the kilted corps would have such an injurious effect on recruiting north of the Tweed that it cannot be placed in the category of practical Army reform. It is as well that this should be recognised, as some writers of letters to the press would appear to entirely close their eyes to an all-important fact, which would be bound to influence the action of the War Office.

The Royal Reserve battalions, having now received their arms and accoutrements, have settled down to steady work, and from all quarters we are glad to hear the best accounts of them, the non-commissioned officers and men earning the confidence and respect of all associated with them. As one commanding officer put it, "It is quite a pleasure to have to issue orders to such a battalion as that of which I am in charge, for one knows that one's orders will be obeyed cheerfully. Every effort should be made to keep as many of these men as possible with the colours, for they would be invaluable as a leaven to the mass. We have heard so much against the old soldier that it is quite a revelation to find him such a thoroughly trustworthy good fellow as he turns out to be."

The following officers have been specially promoted for services in South Africa:—Commander Arthur Henry Limpus to be; Captain Lieutenants Frederic William Dean and Algernon Walker Heneage to be Commanders; Surgeon Charles Marsh Beadnell to be Staff-Surgeon; Engineers Edgar Harold Ellis and Charles Cape Sheen to be Chief Engineers, Gunner William Sims to be Lieutenant, all to date May 2 1900. The following officers are noted for early promotion:—Lieutenant Lionel Halsey and Surgeon James Grant Fowler. The following Midshipmen are noted for early promotion on qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant:—George Edgar Lewin, Thomas Charles Armstrong, John Richards Middleton, Henry Tresilian Hayes, Robert Cecil Hamilton, Hon. Ian Ludovic Andrew Carnegie, Alick Stokes, Edward George Chichester, and Charles Reynolds Sharp.

Of the above mentioned officers, Commander A. H. Limpus, of the Terrible, was in charge of the men and guns landed from the Terrible in Natal, and was present at all the engagements on the Tugela under Sir Redvers Buller. He has well earned his promotion. Lieutenant F. W. Dean, of the Monarch was in charge of the guns of the Naval Brigade at the battle of Graspan, and was mentioned in despatches. Our readers will call to mind a comment we made, on its publication, of his report, which was capital reading. Lieutenant A. W. Heneage, of the Powerful, became second in command of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith after the death of Commander Egerton. Lieutenant Lionel Halsey, of the Powerful, who has been noted for early promotion, also served in the Ladysmith Naval Brigade.

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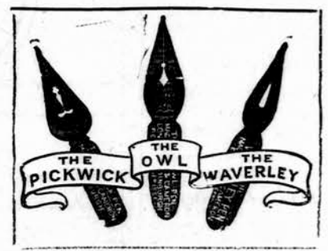

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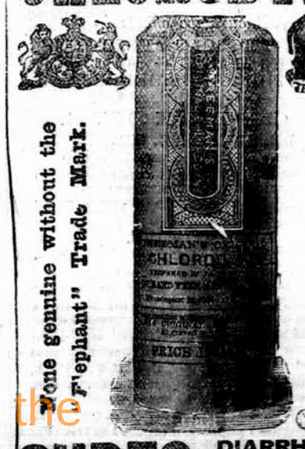

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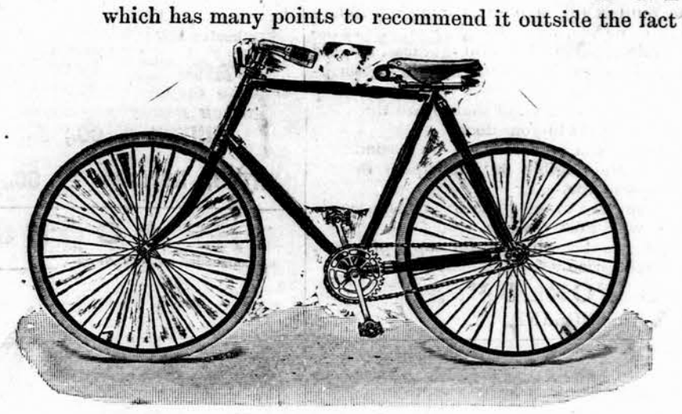

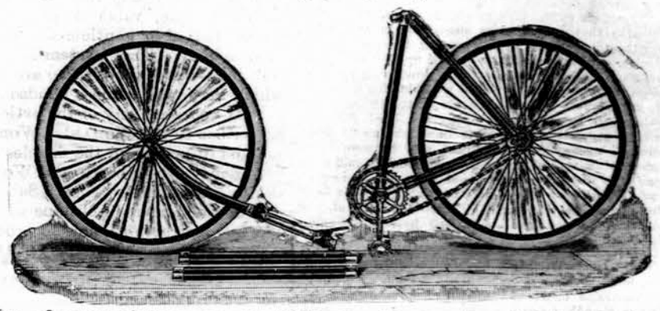

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

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The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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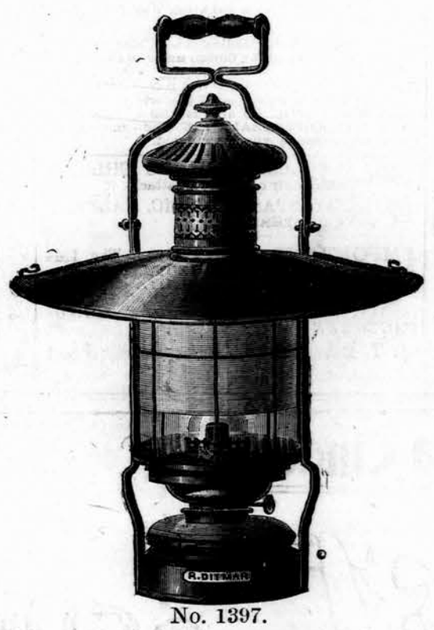

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Is the best remedy for sore throat that anybody ever made. There is nothing like it. There is nothing that cures so quickly or so surely.

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